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NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

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AT THE ALTAR.

An old man sat in the doorway
When the sun was going down,
And heard the laugh of the children
And chime of bells from the town.

His hair like burnished silver
Fell all about his face,
And gave to the old man's features
A look of saintly grace.

The sunset faded from crimson
Into the twilight's gray;
And the laugh of the happy children,
Like the sunset, died away.

And a silence fell about him,
As he sat there all alone,
Where the moonlight, like a blessing,
Lay over the threshold-stone.

"Mary," he murmured softly,
"Are the children all asleep?"
And he fancied he heard her answer
In the shadows grown so deep.

"I wish you would read a chapter
From the Bible before I pray;
Something about the city
Of God, and the last great day."

And sitting there in the twilight,
He fancied he heard her read
From the Book to which, all his lifetime,
He had turned and given heed.

Fancied the voice of his Mary,
Who for years in Heaven had been,
Was reading the dear old chapter
Over to him again.

And then, when he thought it ended,
"Let us pray," the old man said,
And knelt in the beautiful moonlight,
And bowed his reverend head.

* * * * * * *

They found him there on the threshold
Kneeling beside his chair,
And the white threads of the moonlight,
Were tangled in his hair.

But he did not stir nor answer
To the words his children said;
Low at the dear God's altar
He knelt in the moonlight, dead!

—*Eben E. Rexford in American Homes.*

THE LADY OF LITTLE FISHING.

BY CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

It was an island in Lake Superior I beached my canoe there about four o'clock in the afternoon, for the wind was against me, and a high sea running. The late summer of 1850, and I was coasting along the south shore of the great lake, hunting, fishing and camping on the beach, under the delusion that in that way I was living "close to the great heart of nature,"—whatever that may mean.—Lord Bacon got up the phrase; I suppose he knew. Pulling the boat high and dry on the sand with the comfortable reflection that here were no tides to disturb her with their comings-out and comings-in, I strolled through the woods on a tour of exploration, expecting to find the bluebells, Indian pipes, juniper rings, perhaps a few agates along shore, possibly a bird or two for company. I found a town.

It was deserted; but none the less a town, with three streets, residences, a meeting-house, garden, a little park, and an attempt at a fountain. Ruins are rare in the New World; I took off my hat. "Hail, homes of the past!" I said. (I cultivated the habit of thinking aloud when I was living close to the great heart of nature.) "A human voice resounds through your arches" (there were no arches,—logs won't arch; but never mind. "once more, a human hand touches your venerable hearth-stones." I then selected the best half of the meeting-house for my camp, knocked down one of the homes for fuel, and kindled a glorious bonfire in the park. "Now that you are illuminated with joy, O Ruin," I remarked. "I will go down to the beach and bring up my supplies. It is long since I have had a roof over my head; I promise you to stay until your last residence is well burned; then I will make a final cup of coffee with the meeting-house itself, and depart in peace, leaving your poor old bones buried in decent ashes."

The ruin made no objection, and I took up my abode there; the roof of the meeting house was still water tight (which is an advantage when the great heart of nature grows wet.) I kindled a fire on the sacerdotal hearth, cooked my supper, ate it in leisurely comfort, and then stretched myself on a blanket to enjoy an evening pipe of peace, listening meanwhile to the sounding of the wind through the great pine trees. There was no door to my sanctuary, but I had the cozy farend; the island was uninhabited, there was not a boat in sight at sunset, nothing could disturb me unless it might be a ghost. Presently a ghost came in.

It did not wear the traditional gray tartatan armor of Hamlet's father, the only ghost with whom I am well acquainted; this spectre was clad in substantial deer skin garments, and carried a gun and loaded game bag. It came forward to my hearth, hung up its gun, opened its game bag, took out some birds, and inspected them gravely.

"Fat?" I inquired.

"They'll do," replied the sceptre, and forthwith set to work preparing them for the coals. I smoked on in silence. The sceptre seemed to be a skilled cook, and after deftly broiling its supper, it offered me a share. I accepted. It swallowed a huge mouthful and crunched with its teeth; the spell was broken, and I knew it for a man of flesh and blood.

He gave me name as Reuben, and proved himself an excellent camping companion; in fact, he shot all the game, caught all the fish, made all the fires, and cooked all the food for us both. I proposed to him to stay and help me burn up the ruin, with the condition that when the last timber of the meeting-house was consumed, we should shake hands and depart, one to the east, one to the west, without a backward glance. "In that way we shall not infringe upon each other's personality," I said.

"Agreed," replied Reuben.

He was a man of between fifty and sixty years, while I was on the sunny side of thirty; he was reserved, I was always generous-ly affable; he was an excellent cook, while I—well, I wasn't; he was taciturn, and so, in payment for the work he did, I entertained him with conversation, or rather monologue, in my most brilliant style. It took only two weeks to burn up the town, burned we never so slowly; at last it came the turn of the meeting-house, which now stood by itself in the vacant clearing. It was a cool September day; we cooked our breakfast with the roof, dinner with the sides, supper with the odds and ends, and then applied a torch to the frame work. Our last camp fire was a glorious one. We lay stretched on our blankets, smoking and watching the glow. "I wonder, now, who built the old shanty," I said in a musing tone.

"Well," replied Reuben, slowly, "if you really want to know, I will tell you. I did."

"You!"

"Yes."

"You didn't do it alone?"

"No; there were about forty of us."

"Here?"

"Ye; here at Little Fishing."

"Little Fishing?"

"Yes; Little Fishing Island. That is the name of the place."

"How long ago was this?"

"Thirty years."

"Hunting and trapping, I suppose?"

"Yes; for the Northwest and Hudson Bay companies."

"Wasn't a meeting house an unusual accompaniment?"

"Most unusual."

"Accounted for in this case by—"

"A woman."

"Ah;" I said, in a tone of relish; "then of course, there is a story?"

"There is."

"Out with it, comrade. I scarcely expected to find the woman and her story up here; but since the irrepressible creature would come, out with her by all means. She shall grace our last pipe together, the last timber of our meeting-house, our last night on Little Fishing. The dawn will see us far from each other, to meet no more this side of heaven. Speak then, O comrade of mine! I am in one of my rare listening moods."

I stretched myself at ease and waited. Reuben was a long time beginning, but I was too indolent to urge him. At length he spoke:

"They were a rough set here at Little Fishing, all the worse for being all white men; most of the other camps were full of half-breeds and Indians. The island had been a station way back in the early days of the Hudson Bay Company; it was a station for the Northwest Company while that lasted; then it went back to the Hudson, and stayed there until the company moved its forces farther to the north. In was not at any time a regular post; only a camp for the hunters. The post was farther down the lake. Oh, but those were wild days! You think you know the wilderness, boy; but you know nothing, absolutely nothing. It makes me laugh to see the airs of you city gentlemen, with your fine guns, improved fishing tackle, elaborate paraphernalia, as though you were going to wed the whole forest, floating up and down the lake for a month or two in summer! You should have seen the hunters of Little Fishing going out gaily when the mercury was down twenty degrees below zero, for a week in the woods. You should have seen the trappers wading through the hard snow, breast high, in the gray dawn, visiting the traps and hauling home their prey. There were all kinds of men here, Scotch, French, English and American; all classes, the high and the low, the educated and the ignorant; all sorts, the the lazy and the hard working. One thing only they all had in common—badness. Some had fled to the wilderness to escape the law, others to escape order; some had chosen the wild life because of its wildness, others had drifted into it from sheer lethargy. Tais far northern border did not attract the plodding emigrant, the respecable settler. Little Fishing held no such trash; only a reckless set of fellows who carried their lives in their hands, and tossed them up, if need be, without a thought."

"And other people's lives without a thought," I suggested.

"Yes; if they deserved it. But nobody whined; there wasn't any nonsense here. The men went hunting and trapping, got the furs ready for the bateaux, ate when they were hungry, drank when they were thirsty, slept when they were sleepy, played cards when they felt like it, and got angry and knocked each down whenever they chose. As I said before, there wasn't any nonsense at Little Fishing—until *she* came."

"Ah! the she!"

"Yes, the Lady—our Lady—as we called her. Thirty one years ago; how long it seems!"

"And well it may," I said. "Why, comrade, I wasn't born then!"

This stupendous fact seemed to strike me more than my companion; he went on with his story as though I had not spoken

"One October evening, four of the boys had got into a row over the cards; the rest of us had come out of our wigwams to see the fun, and were sitting around on the stumps, chaffing them, and laughing; the camp fire was burning in front, lighting up the woods with a red glow for a short distance, and making the rest doubly black all around. There we all were, as I said before, quite easy and comfortable, when suddenly there appeared among us, as though she had dropped from heaven, a woman!

"She was tall and slender, the firelight shone full on her pale face and dove colored dress, her golden hair was folded back under a little white cap, and a white kerchief lay over her shoulder; she looked spotless. I stared, I could scarcely believe my eyes; none of us. There was not a white woman west of the Sault Ste. Marie. The four fellows at the table sat as if transfixed; one had his partner by the throat, the other two were disputing over a point in the game. The lily lady glided up to their table, gathered the cards in her white hands, slowly, steadily, without pause or trepidation before their astonished eyes, and then, coming back, she threw the cards into the centre of the glowing fire. 'Ye shall not play away your souls," she said in a clear, sweet voice. 'Is not the game sin? And its reward death?' And then, immediately, she gave us a sermon, the like of which was never heard before; no argument, no doctrine, just simple, pure entreaty. 'For the love of God,' she ended, stretching out her hands toward our silent, gazing group, 'for the love of God, my brothers, try to do better.'

"We did try; but it was not for the love of God. Neither did any of us feel like brothers.

"She did not give any name; we called her simply our Lady, and she accepted the title. A buncle carefully packed in birch bark was found on the beach. 'Is this yours?' asked Black Andy.

"'It is,' replied the Lady; and removing his hat, the blacked haired giant carried the package reverently inside her lodge. For we had given her our best wigwam, and fenced it off with pine saplings so that it looked like a miniature fortress. The Lady did not suggest this stockade; it was our own idea, and with one accord they worked at it like beavers, and hung up a gate with a ponderous bolt inside.

"Mais, ze can nevaire tarten eut wiz her leetle fingares, said Frenchy, a sallow little wretch with a turn for handicraft; so he contrived a small spring which shot the bolt into place with a touch. The Lady lived in her fortress; three times a day the men carried food to her door, and, after tapping gently, withdrew again, stumbling over each other in their haste. The Flying Dutchman, a stolid Hollander born sailor, was our best cook, and the pans and kettles were generally left to him; but now all wanted to try their skill; and the results were extraordinary.

"She's never touched that pudding, now,' said nightingale Jack, discontentedly, as his concoction of berries and paste came back from the fortress door.

"'She will starve soon, I think,' remarked the Doctor, calmly; 'to my certain knowledge she has not had an eatable meal for four days.' And he lighted a fresh pipe. This was an aside, and the men pretended not to hear it; but the pans were relinquished to the Dutchman from that time forth.

"The Lady wore always her dove colored robe, and a little white cap, through whose muslin we could see the glimmer of her golden hair. She came and went among us like a spirit; she knew no fear; she turned our vile inside out, nor shrank from its vileness. It seemed as though she was not of earth, so utterly impersonal was her interest in us, so heavenly her pity. She took up our sins one by one, as an angel might; she pleaded with us for our own lost souls; she spared us not, she held not back one grain of denunciation, one iota of future punishment. Sometimes, for days we would not see her; then, at twilight, she would glide out among us, and, standing in the light of the camp fire, she would preach to us as though inspired. We listened to her; I do not mean that we were one whit better at heart, but still we listened to her, always. It was a wonderful sight, the lily face under the pine trees, that spotless women standing alone in the glare of the fire, while around her lay forty evil-minded, lawless men, not one of whom but would have killed his neighbor for so much as a disrespectful thought of her.

"So strange was her coming, so almost supernatural her appearance in this far forest, that we never wondered over its cause, but simply accepted it as a sort of miracle; your thoroughly irreligious men are always superstitious. Not one of us would have asked a question, and we should never have known her story had she not herself told it to us; not immediately, not as though it was of any importance, but quietly, briefly, and candidly as a child. She came, she said, from Scotland, with a band of God's people. She had always been in one house, a religious institution of some kind, sewing for the poor when her strength allowed it, but generally ill, and suffering much from pain in her head; often kept under the influence of soothing medicines for days together. She had no father or mother, she was only one of this band; and when they decided to send out missionaries to America, she begged to go, although but a burden; the sea voyage restored her health; she grew, she said, in strength and grace, and her heart was as the heart of a lion. Word came to her from on high that she should come up into the northern lake country and preach the gospel there; he band were going to the verdant prairies. She left them in the night, taking nothing but her clothing; a friendly vessel carried her north; she had preached the gospel everywhere. At the Sault the priests had driven her out, but nothing fearing, she went out into the wilderness, and so coming part of the way in canoes, part of the way along shore; she had reached our far island. Marvelous kindness had she met with, she said; the Indians, the half-breeds, the hunters, and the trappers, had all received her, and helped her on her way from camp to camp. They had listened to her words also. At Portage they had begged her to stay through the winter, and offered to build her a little church for Sunday services. Our men looked at each other, Portage was the worst camp on the lake, notorious for its fights; it was a mining settlement.

"'But I told them I must journey on towards the west,' continued our Lady. 'I am called to visit every camp on this shore before the winter sets in; I must soon leave you also.'

"The men looked at each other again; the Doctor was spokesman. 'But, my Lady,' he said, 'the next post is Fort William, two hundred and thirty-five miles away on the north shore.'

"'It is almost November; the snow will soon be six and ten feet deep. The Lady could never travel through it—could she now?' said Black Andy, who had begun early, but in his embarrassment at the sound of his own voice, now turned to French and kicked him covertly into answering.

"Nevare!" replied the Frenchman; he had intended to place his hand upon his heart to give emphasis to his word, but the Lady turned her calm eyes that way, and his grimy paw fell, its gallantry wilted.

"'I thought there was one more camp, at Burnt Wood River,' said our Lady in a musing tone. The men looked at each other a third time; there was a camp there, and they all knew it. But the Doctor was equal to the emergency.

"'That camp, my Lady,' he said gravely, 'that camp no longer exists!' Then he whispered hurriedly to the rest of us, 'It will be an easy job to clean it, boys. We'll send over a party to-night; it's only thirty-five miles.

"We recognized superior genius; the Doctor was our oldest and deepest sinner. But what struck us most was his anxiety to make good his lie. Had it then come to this—that the Doctor told the truth?

"The next day we all went to work to build our Lady a church; in a week it was completed. There goes its last cross beam now into the fire; it was a solid piece of work, wasn't it? It has stood this climate thirty years. I remember the first Sunday service; we all washed and dressed ourselves in the best we had; we scarcely knew each other, we were so fine. The Lady was pleased with the church, but yet she had not said she would stay all winter; we were still anxious. How she preached to us that day! We had made a screen of young spruces set in boxes, and her fine figure stood out against the dark green background like a thing of light. Her silvery voice rang through the log temple, her face seemed to us like a star. She had no color in her cheeks at any time; her dress, too, was colorless. Although gentle, there was an iron inflexibility about her slight, erect form. We felt, as we saw her standing there, that if need be she would march up to the hero's cannon's mouth, with a smile. She took a little book from her pocket and read to us a hymn: 'Oh come, all ye faithful,' the old 'Adesta Fideles.' Some of us knew it, the sang and gradually, shamefacedly, voices joined in. It was a sight to see Nightingale Jack solemnly singing away about 'choirs of angels,' but it was a treat to hear him too.—what a voice he had! Then our Lady prayed, kneeling down on the little platform in front of the evergreens, clasping her hands, and lifting her eyes to heaven. We did not know what to do at first, but the Doctor gave us a severe look and bent his head, and we all followed his lead.

"When service was over and the door opened, we found that it had been snowing; we could not see out through the windows because white cloth was nailed over them in place of glass.

"'Now, my Lady, you will have to stay with us,' said the Doctor. We all gathered around with eager faces.

"'Do you really believe that it will be for the good of your souls?' asked the sweet voice.

"The Doctor believed—for us all.

"'Do you really hope?'

"The Doctor hoped.

"'Will you try to do your best?'

"The Doctor was sure he would.

"'I will,' answered the Flying Dutchman earnestly. 'I moost not fry de meat any more; I moost broil!'

"For we had begged him for months to broil, and he had obstinately refused; broil represented the good, and fry the evil, to his mind; he came out for the good according to his light; but none the less did we fall upon him behind the Lady's back, and cuff him into silence.

"She stayed with us all winter. You don't know what the winters are up here; steady, bitter cold for seven months, thermometer always below, the snow dry as dust, the air like a knife. We built a compact chimney for our Lady, and we cut cords of wood into small, light sticks, easy for her to lift, and stacked them in her shed; we lined her lodge with skins, and we made oil from bear's fat and rigged up a kind of lamp for her. We tried to make candles, I remember, but they would not run straight; they came out humpbacked and sidling, and burned themselves to wick in no time. Then we took to improving the town. We had lived in all kind of huts and lean to shanties; now nothing would do but regular log houses. If it had been summer, I don't know what we might have run to in the way of piazzas and fancy steps; but with the snow five feet deep all we could accomplish was a plain, square log house, and even that took our whole force. The only way to keep the peace was to have all the houses exactly alike; we laid out the three streets and built the houses, all facing the meeting house, just as you found them.

"And where was the lady's lodge?" I asked, for I could recall no stockaded fortress, large or small.

My companion hesitated a moment. Then he said, abruptly, "It was torn down."

"Torn down!" I repeated. "Why, what——"

Reuben waved his hand with a gesture that silenced me, and went on with his story. It came to me then for the first time, that he was pursuing the current of his own thoughts rather than entertaining me. I turned to look at him with a new interest. I had talked to him for two weeks in rather a patronizing way; could it be that affairs were now, at this last moment, reversed?

"It took us almost all winter to build those houses," pursued Reuben. "At one time we neglected the hunting and trapping to such a degree that the Doctor called a meeting and expressed his opinion. Ours was a voluntary camp, in a measure, but still we had formally agreed to get a certain number of skins ready for the bateaux by early spring; this agreement was about the only real bond of union between us. Those whose houses were not completed scowled at the Doctor.

"'Do you suppose I'm going to live like an Injun when the other fellows has regular houses?' inquired Black Andy, with a menacing air.

"'By no means,' replied the Doctor blandly. 'My plan is this: build at night.'

"'At night?'

"'Yes; by the light of pine fires.'

"We did. After that, we faithfully went out hunting and trapping as long as daylight lasted, and then, after supper, we built up huge fires of pine logs, and went to work on the next house. It was a strange picture: the forest deep in snow, black with night, the red glow of the great fires, and our moving figures working on as complacently as though daylight, balmy air, and the best of tools were ours.

"The Lady liked our industry. She said our new houses showed that the 'new cleanliness of our inner man required a cleaner tabernacle for the outer'. I don't know about our inner man, but our outer was certainly much cleaner.

"One day the Flying Dutchman made one of his unfortunate remarks: 'De boys t'inks you'll like dem better in nize houses,' he announced when, happening to pass the fortress, he found the Lady standing at her gate gazing at the work of the preceding night. Several of the men were near enough to hear him, but too far off to kick him into silence as usual; but they glared at him instead. The Lady looked at the speaker with her dreamy eyes.

"'De boys t'inks you like dem,' began the Dutchman again, thinking she did not comprehend; but at that instant he caught the combined glare of six eyes, and stopped abruptly, not at all knowing what was wrong, but sure there was something.

"'Like them,' repeated the lady dreamily; 'yes, I do like them. Nay, more, I love them. Their souls are as dear to me as the souls of brothers.'

"'Say, Frenchy, have you got a sister?' said Nightingale Jack confidently, that evening.

"'Mais oui,' said Frenchy.

"'You think all creation of her, I suppose?'

"'We fight like four cats and one dog; she is the cats,' said the Frenchman concisely.

"'You don't say so!' replied Jack. 'Now, I never had a sister,—but I thought perhaps—.' He paused, and the sentence remained unfinished.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

Gen. Sherman won't talk about the Presidency, but interviewers still keep calling upon him, owing to a bad habit he has fallen into of asking, with thoughtless generosity, as soon as a reporter shows himself, "Young man, will you take brandy or grasshopper juice?"

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Autumnal Modes—Materials and Shades—Basques and Polonaises—Bonnets and Hats—Wraps—Trimmings—Veils and Toilette Necessaries.

Prepared Expressly for the Blade.

The extreme heat which has ushered in our first month of autumn has rendered the light wardrobes of summer as yet indispensable, although the metropolitan markets are teeming with new materials suitable to the season, while fashion authorities foreshadow novelties in designs and revivals and modifications of past styles. No striking change has as yet taken place in materials, camel's hair vigognes, matelasse silks, scotch tweeds and scotch plaid fabrics, being the only ones which are chronicled as likely to be popular until the heavier materials of winter supercede them. Scotch suits made of the best mentioned fabrics, will be worn extensively for traveling costumes. The plaids do no appear in bright colors, but in the indistinct shades of gray-blue with violet, brown, black, dark blue and the various shades of grays and dark greens intermingled. The fashion colors will be "black blue," which, says eminent authority on the subject, must not be confounded with the old blue black, and the softest shade of olive green, browns and grays, black as usual taking precedence with those who prefer, or whose circumstances compel them to have few wardrobe changes.

BASQUES AND POLONAISES.

In the former a novelty is the "Cuirass," which is a plain round basque, perfectly fitted to the figure, and very little trimmed, or not ornamented at all, depending upon its beauty, for perfection in its fine fit, and its expensive and elegant material. It is complete at the throat with the usual high Medici ruff, with delicate lace beneath, the side pleated ruff, or the collar of silk or velvet. The sleeves are coat fashion, and quite close fitting. Black cashmeres, gathering with jet, or velvets, are the most stylish materials for the cuirass, unless it be made to accompany a suit, when the fabric is like the skirts. Polonaises are gaining rather than losing favor. Those lately imported are stately garments, with basque backs, and but little drapery. Those worn independent of the suit are being ornamented by the great clothing manufacturing establishments with elaborate embroideries, while those accompanying suits are correspondingly trimmed, usually quite tight fitting, the waist cut cuirass fashion, uniting the armor like fitness of the ancient Medici styles with our more modern ideas of drapery and drsmation. The arrangement of the skirts, both with the new polonaises and basques, having undergone no change, the fulness being at the back, while the front is perfectly plain, the drapery clinging closely to the figure, and held back with elastic bands.

BONNETS AND HATS

A great change is predicted in the shape of bonnets, which are to be large, with flaring fronts and no coronets. Both soft and stiff crowns will be worn, while as much face trimming will be employed as in past seasons. All exterior ornamentations will be massed in front and down the center of the crown. Colored bonnets will be worn for autumn, like dark steel gray and brown, of straw and silk; while for winter, black velvet will be the leading material. Among the novelties in bonnets is the Mercutio, distinguished by a flaring front and long, drooping plume. Several styles among French importations have capes, formed by extending the box-pleated soft crown low over the coiffure. Felt hats will take precedence over those of other materials during the present and the coming season, the style, ycleped "slouch," when untrimmed resembling that worn by men. Among the different shapes are some with low crowns and others with high ones, some tapering and others square. The brims are usually wide, and are neither wired nor bound, but have a cut edge, without facing. The colors are corn, brown, gray, dark blue and black, the selection of hats being in conformity with the color of the street suit intended to be worn with them.

WRAPS.

Cloaks are to be again revived, some reaching to the knee having been imported, which, however, are intended for winter rather than autumn. They are of the loose, paletot shape, with capes, button down the front, and of slender, shapely styles. The materials are India cashmeres and the new black figured silks known as *moleskin*. Velvet polonaises, especially for the street, are also being imported to some considerable extent, as well as those of embroidered cashmeres, dotted with "jet, and edged with beaded laces." The Medici sacques are still favorites among Fall wraps. Cloth jackets with long loose single-breasted fronts, and tight backs with belted fronts, are making their appearance; all the above mentioned garments are high in the neck and finished with a yoke laced ruff, a standing collar, or a hooded turn down collar. With camel's hair, and Scotch tweed suits, graceful little manties are worn, with cape backs, apron fronts and hooded collars.

TRIMMINGS, VEILS, &C.

For trimming Scotch suits and alpacas, the Titan braid is especially recommended, and black velvet ribbon for cashmere costumes. Galloons are being revived and used by those who dislike velvet ribbons. Roses are the favorite flowers for trimming Fall bonnets, and small buds are much used for the same purpose, French taxidermists finding a remunerate business, in preparing humming birds, black birds with red tipped wings, starlings and many species of the smaller feathered tribe to ornament autumn and winter bonnets.

In jet trimming, a novelty is blue jet, recently imported from France. Veils are being worn to a greater extent than for several previous seasons. They are of dotted or plain laces, with edges untrimmed, drawn tightly over the face, and pinned behind to the hat or bonnet. Coiffures are arranged quite low in the neck, in long loose loops or round coils and twists. Only the natural hair is now considered *au fait*, "on the top of the head," where, according to the best known authority, "the hair ought to grow." New hosts, it is asserted, are to have Marseillaise bottoms, or an extension edge to the sole, with two rows of stitching, and to be kid topped and morocco faced. "La Belle Kellogg" is the cognomen of an entirely new style of ladies' shoe, whose description will appear in due time. Ruffs are in the decline, so far as height is concerned, although they will continue to be worn lower, and of soft, fleecy fabrics, as *crepe lisse*, Valenciennes, Brussels and Mechlin laces. In overskirts, the tablier will take the precedence, several styles of which are given by modistes. These are much worn with the Cuirass basque, and require to be designed in uniformity with it in shape and ornamentation.

MARION MAYNARD.

Bazaine's Statement.

The Herald has by cable a long communication from Marshal Bazaine, addressed to James Gordon Bennett, thanking the Herald in particulr, and the American journals in general, for many marks of favor experienced from them. In the American journals he has always found strong defenders and the most impartial critics. He reviews his trial and conviction, and says he was made the expiatory victim of the faults of the French army and nation, and says the judgment against him was not valid, because of the composition of the court, he not having been tried by a jury of his peers. He says: "I have no longer a hope that strict justice will be promptly done me. I had but two supports whose authority and impartiality assured me during the contest against those who allowed me to be immolated in order to appease certain coterie and public sorrow. These were the Emperor, who is dead, and Thiers, who has been set aside and replaced by MacMahon, my former comrade. It resulted therefore that I alone had to pass through the whole terrible complexity of events. From the day that the command of the Army of the Rhine was imposed upon me, I have drank the bitter cup even to the dregs, but I ought not to complain for the Emperor lost both throne and his life, and France notwithstanding the bravery displayed by her armies has lost three departments. The Germans alone have profited by the war and with them those who remained at home, far from the field of battle, so that they might better flatter the passions of the people and more easily bring about a great national calamity, I might truly say with the ancient Roman 'Justice, thou art but a word;' but I prefer to await the verdict of time and history. I should not even have attempted to escape from prison had my former comrade seen to fit to lessen the severity of my captivity. During my trial I should have employed some weapons that MacMahon used against me. I should have shown in my defense how MacMahon had been beaten and had evacuated Alsace without endeavoring to defend the Vosges, without resisting the march of the enemy, without utilizing Railroads, leaving my right uncovered and turned, notwithstanding the order he had received not to repass beyond Nancy. I should have shown his ignorance of the numerical strength and movements of the enemy. His presumption in accepting battle blindfolded, his imprudence in risking the reputation of old African troops which he commanded in one battle. I could have shown clearly, how in forgetting the first duties of a General, in order to play the part of a fighting soldier, he must be regarded as one of the first authors of our disasters, but I imitated the conduct of the Emperor, never accusing any one, and never seeking to throw the responsibility upon others. MacMahon had been as unfortunate at Sedan as I was at Metz as Trocha and Ducrot were in Paris, as Bourbaki and Clinchant were in the East. He had forgotten all this when he became President, and his want of memory was the chief incentive to my escape. I envy MacMahon in one thing, and that is the wound he received at Sedan, which permitted him to honorably pass over the command to the General who signed the capitulation of Sedan; and to shift at the last his responsibility upon another who most graciously accepted it instead of indulging in the recriminations. I think that each did his utmost to succeed.

Newspaper Postage.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber has left here for New York to devise the best means for carrying out the act of Congress in relation to the prepayment of postage upon newspapers and periodicals mailed from the office of publication, which goes into effect on the 1st of January, 1875. This law gives a wide discretion to the Postmaster General in all respects, save as to the mode of payment, which is required to be "by a special adhesive stamp, to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster General, which shall be affixed to such matter, or to the sack containing the same, or upon a memorandum of such mailing, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may from time to time provide by regulation." It is evident the law did not contemplate the stamping of each paper, as it provides they shall be "weighed in bulk," and payment of postage made per pound. Neither can the stamp be affixed to the bag, as in most cases other mail matter goes therein. The most feasible methods of carrying out the law appears to the department to be the use of receipt books and stubs, the receipt to be torn off and given to the publisher, and the stub, after the necessary memorandum is made, to be stamped with the requisite stamp or stamps and retained by the postmaster.

An Astonished Census Taker.

The San Mateo *Times* tells the following amusing incident: The census marshal of Spanishtown, while going his rounds lately to ascertain the number of children in his district entitled by law to draw school money, called at a house where he found the lady in charge busy at work attending to her household affairs, and put the usual questions as to whether there were any children residing there. The lady answered that there were, and, in answe. to further inquiries, informed the marshal that she had six of them, the eldest of whom was 4 years, and that she had been married five years. She showed the astonished census taker three pair of twins, who were gamboling and making about in an adjoining room.

Here is a story of gallant Phil Kearney: During the hottest part of the day at Belle Plain, when his division were putting in their very best "licks" in holding back the Confederate column, the Colonel of a certain regiment of infantry that was hurrying forward galloped up to the American Bayard and asked him where he should go in. "Oh, anywhere, Colonel, anywhere! It's all the same. Lovely fighting along the whole line.

A LESSON IN LIFE.

"The sun set in a sea of brilliant hues,
Crimson, and gold, and azure; one by one
I saw the colors blend and interfuse,
And follow down the pathway of the sun.
And then I almost wished to fade away
Over the distant edge, and die as they."

Thus spake my friend half lightly; but my heart
Shrank, trembling at the words with sudden dread.
"And when the time shall come for us to part,
Must each go on his way alone?" I said;
"And in that unknown country shall we meet,
Or seek each other with unresting feet?"

"Shall we love there, as here—what think'st thou?"
He answered slowly, with a thoughtful face;
"If from my nature could be taken now
All memories, passions, hopes, the love and grace
With which it is of thee, and maketh up the whole,
I would leave the merest shadow of a soul.

"But if our lives begin anew, 'twi l be
As if we ne'er had lived." With blanched cheek
I answered, "Say not that, it frighteth me."
"Why," said he, smiling, "how art thou so weak?
Why fear or wonder? Let us live our best,
And to our Father's goodness leave the rest."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Professor Tholuck, the eminent theologian of Halle, Germany, was at one time inclined to a modified class of Universalism, but he has since totally abandoned it.

The clergyman with the D'Orsayan name in Chicago, who was recently arraigned on a charge of smoking too many cigars, has been acquitted. The Rev. Dr. Dandy—so the investigators decided—smokes just enough cigars, and those only of perfectly orthodox brands.

Bishop Lee said in a recent address that of the 104 Episcopal Bishops consecrated since the Revolutionary War, 53 have passed away, 37 having died since the consecration of Bishop Whitehouse in November, 1851, and four having died within the last 12 months. The list of Bishops is made in the order of their consecration, so that the survivors are rapidly pushed toward the head of the list. Beginning at the foot of the list at his own consecration in October, 1854, Bishop Lee said he had been crowded upward by the death of so many of his peers, and by the succession of others, that not more than ten Bishops were now his seniors in office, while about 40 were his juniors.

The Rev. John W. Locke, D. D., recently elected President of McKendric College, at Lebanon, Illinois, has accepted the position. Dr. Locke was graduated at Augusta College, Kentucky, in 1842, and was for three years President of Brookville College in Indiana. For twelve years he was professor of mathematics in the Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle.

The Christian at Work celebrates the anniversary of Dr. Talmadge's accession to the editorship, in a spirit of becoming hilarity and Christian pride. It has taken a very prominent position among the religious papers of the United States, has secured a large corps of popular contributors, and has a prospect of constantly increasing prosperity.

The Jewish *Messenger* of the 13th ult. says: "We have just entered one of the most important months in the Jewish calendar; a month of preparation for the solemn period at hand—the new year, the day of atonement, and the other sacred seasons. Yesterday, in many synagogues, the *shophar's* shrill blast sounded, to admonish old and young that in a month's time a new year will supersede the year now about closing, and by its warning notes teach them to 'prepare to meet their God.'"

The subject of a consolidation or of a new arrangement of the Congregational societies is under discussion. It is proposed that the American Board transfer its missions among the North American Indians to the American Missionary Association, and thus operate wholly on foreign ground, and that the latter give up its missions in Africa, Siam, the West Indies and the Sandwich Islands, and confine itself to its work among the Indians, the Chinese and the freedmen of the United States.

At the last monthly meeting of the Baptist ministers of Chicago and vicinity, the following minute, introduced by Dr. Cheney, was discussed and adopted:

1. As ministers, we owe it to our profession to guard each other's reputation, and help to extend each other's influence, and in general to aid each other in our work to extend our power.

2. As ministers, we owe it to our profession to be careful not to introduce unworthy or incompetent men into it. As our profession is, to a great extent, in our own keeping, we must guard it against those who will dishonor and degrade it.

3. As ministers, we owe it to our profession to withhold the hand of ministerial fellowship from those who have been pronounced unworthy upon trial by peers, and no longer recognize them as ministers.

From Brattleboro, Vt., comes an instance of conflict of religions as related to the schools. The Roman Catholic priest of that town asked of the School Committee, who, with the teachers, have the sole right of decision in this case, that the children of his parish might be excused from attendance on Corpus Christi Day, in order that they might attend church. The request was refused, but under instructions from the priest, the children absented themselves, and have in consequence, been excluded from the schools for the remainder of the term.—The parents appealed to a judge, who sustained the action of the committee.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that a new departure from the old orthodox doctrines of the Methodist Church has just been inaugurated in that city. The Rev. H. A. Cleveland, pastor of the Foundry M. E. Church, one of the most popular churches, in an eloquent sermon last Sunday evening, made some bold and terrific onslaughts on the old-fashioned notion that a Christian must necessarily accept the creed and articles of faith of the church, or be lost to salvation. In the language of the pastor to a *Chronicle* reporter, he may "lose his head for this yet."

In 1860, the Romanists had 2,550 churches with 1,404,437 accommodations and $28,774,112 church property. In 1870, Protestants had 51,459 churches, 17,794,014 accommodations, and $144,623,316 church property, in 1870 the 16 sects had 4,127 organizations, 1,999,314 sittings and $80,881,550 church property. In 1870, Protestants had 68,—521 organizations, 19,674,948 sittings, $225,628,015. Rev. D. W. G. Day says of the Romanists: That it appears that if Romanism has abounded, Protestantism has also abounded.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY SEPT. 17, 874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

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Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

WHY BOSTON LOSES TRADE.

The Eastern States have got so in the habit of making the Western States pay tribute to them that they can scarcely keep up any branch of business without some draft upon Western purse strings. Take the case of the Erie Canal, where the Western people are not only required to pay toll enough to keep that canal in repair, but also sufficient to keep up all the other canals in the State—canals which would be abandoned but for this unjust tax upon Western shippers. Western business firms often find it necessary to keep one member of the firm in one of the principal Eastern markets, where he will open an office and gain a temporary residence, merely as agent for his firm at the West. Formerly the Eastern cities compelled this agent to pay taxes on their Western business—on the capital invested in Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis or other Western city, as the case might be. The injustice of this effort to "grab" the money of the Western dealer was apparent, but the Eastern people were so anxious to live and keep up their local governments at the expense of the West, that they continued it. Finally, Boston and Montreal began to make perceptible inroads upon the New York trade and the business men of the latter city became aware that some "new departure" was necessary in order to regain their lost business. To effect this object, they induced the adoption of a law exempting the agents of Western houses from taxation on their Western capital. This was a popular movement with Western dealers and induced many of them to transfer their Eastern agencies from Boston to New York, resulting in the loss to Boston of a trade which has very materially affected her business interests. To recover what she has lost, Boston is now taking steps to secure the repeal of this unjust tax. She is slow to do justice to Western dealers, but she may possibly succeed in recovering a portion of her lost trade. How long must the West be thus imposed upon by the extortionate practices of Eastern States? Can they be surprised at the disposition of Western merchants to seek business connections along the St. Lawrence River? Do they wonder that the people of the West are clamoring for lines of transportation and outlets for their produce which do not impose such unjust burthens upon them? The time has come when the people of the West feel disposed to demand fair dealing, and if Eastern cities expect to handle Western produce, or supply the West with goods, they must cease their unjust practices.

☞ Parson NEWMAN, who has been off on a tour of inspection, looking after consulates, &c, is coming home with a brick in his hat, or in his trunk. He claims that it belonged to the tower of Babel. The Dr. says he has visited the veritable Garden of Eden, has been among the ruins of BELSHAZZAR'S palace, and had his hands on the granite lion which stood at the door of the den into which DANIEL was cast. After all this, who can find fault with the administration for sending the Doctor off "strange lands for to see."

☞ Whatever may be thought about Mrs. TILTON, none can fail to admire the true friendship and moral courage of MRS. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL in coming to her defense in this hour of darkest gloom.

☞ As COGGIA'S Comet makes its visits only once in about 12,184 years, only W. ALLEN and a few others have witnessed two of its calls upon Mother Earth.

THE MASSACRE OF REPUBLICANS AT THE SOUTH.

Democratic journals at the North, having pursued a course well calculated to encourage the revival of the rebel spirit at the South and the reinauguration of assassinations and daring murders on account of political opinions, now endeavor to convince their readers that their Southern brethren are not engaged in shooting down Republicans, white or black, wherever found. For the purpose of throwing a little light upon this subject, we copy the following from the Selma, Arkansas, *Republican:*

Under the pretext that the Republicans of Alabama are endeavoring to force "social equality" upon the people they are brutally assassinated by the Ku-Klux in this State. The Republican party has done all it could to show the Democrats that it was not its object to force what is termed the "obnoxious measure" upon the people. The Republicans at the State Convention adopted a platform that denounces plainly and distinctly anything of the kind. And it is by the platform that we wish to be judged, not by the crazy utterances of certain individuals belonging to the Republican party. The platform upon which we must stand or fall, expresses the sentiments of the masses of the Republican party.

This is but a shallow pretext for killing Republicans. It no longer holds good. The ku-klux must be put down. The masses of the people of Alabama do not approve of it, and such outrages must not be tolerated. It is for the good of the entire people that these outrages committed upon peaceable and law-abiding men should be ferretted out, the band of ku-klux caught, and be made to suffer the penalty commensurate with their infamous crimes.

The present struggle in the South is really between the old Union sentiment and secession love for a Confederacy. This fact is too patent to be denied. The old line Whig party and the old Union element cannot safely give countenance, aid or affiliate, either directly or indirectly with the Democracy of Alabama. Treason is not simply lurking, but stalks forth in broad day in this State! It pains us to say it, but we feel it our bounden duty to the Federal Government to say so.—The Democracy of the South to-day is more bitter and partisan than ever before. It would nullify, did it but have the power to do so, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. In its attempts to do this, it endeavors to attract the sympathy and get the aid of the Northern Democracy. It invents falsehoods and slanders regarding the action of the Republicans of Alabama, and is silly enough to think its cunning and duplicity will not be discovered by the Northern mind.

Shall the Federal government give ear to the present aspect of affairs in Alabama? Will it submit tamely and gently to having its defenders assassinated in the South by a band of marauders and outlaws who stalk abroad in broad day without fear of the law, and do their bloody deeds at night? We think not. The Republican party has added in making the United States the government it now is—the best government the world ever saw—and it must not go down; because its mission is not yet ended, and without the interference of either the State or Federal government to suppress the ku-klux, the Republican party in this State is as sure to fall beneath the weight of the negro-hating Democracy as the sun will sink beneath the western horizon this evening to leave the world in darkness!

Here the case is clearly stated, and by a journal entirely competent to speak upon the subject. It states plainly that men are killed because they are Republicans and loyal to the General Government, and affirms that it is in fact the revival of the war for the Confederacy. It is unfortunate that the Southern Democracy cannot become reconciled to a free government—that they cannot abandon their old notions about slavery, a superior civilization, etc., and content themselves with the adoption of the principles and practices of our Republic. They are in no condition to inaugurate hostile measures against the General Government, and experience should tell them that Northern Democrats, while willing to encourage treasonable practices for the purpose of securing votes, cannot be relied upon, in an emergency, to fight against the Government. Northern Democrats might do some service to the South and the country by properly denouncing the outrageous conduct of Southern Democrats, but instead of this they defend the Ku-Klux and thereby encourage them in their murderous work. The Government has very properly taken steps to protect loyal and law-abiding citizens against rebel desperadoes, and we hope to see a policy inaugurated, in the punishment of this class of murderers, which may have the effect to put a stop to their bloody work.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "One of the heaviest of the Washington creditors of JAY COOKE & Co. publishes a call for a meeting of all creditors on the 20th inst., to take into consideration the unusual delay in the settlement of the affairs of that firm. He calls attention to the fact that on the 18th instant a full year will have expired since its suspension; that no satisfactory settlement has yet been made of its affairs, notwithstanding liberally paid trustees, under the direction of a committee of creditors not residing in this District, has been in charge of them; that no dividend has been paid, although long since promised by said Trustees. The main object of the meeting will be to determine what action should be taken to compel said Trustees to pay a dividend, and to furnish a full, complete, and satisfactory statement of the present condition of this estate, and whether it will be necessary to apply to the courts to protect and secure the interests of creditors. He charges that the delay in the settlement is in the interest of speculators, or the knowing ones back of them, who have continuously pursued this estate, and importuned the creditors to sell their claims at a ruinous discount."

☞ On the first of October, a law goes into operation in Massachusetts which prohibits the employment of boys and girls under 18 years of age, to work in factories for more than ten hours per day. Some of the journals of that State claim that this law was not demanded by employer or employee. Perhaps not; but humanity and the best interests of race and country alike demand it, and we hope to see it rigidly enforced.

☞ When General CUSTER set out on his long march into the unexplored recesses of the Black Hills, he ordered dinner to be served for him on the 31st of August, on his return. He was a little too prompt, so far as the proposed dinner was concerned, for he actually returned twenty-four hours before the time he ordered the meal to be served.

☞ There is a cry for stronger telegraph poles out in Kansas. The average of them will hold but about four horse thieves.

OUR NEW OPHIR.

While the reports of the existence of gold in considerable quantities in the Black Hills Reservation, yet lack confirmation from expert miners, who at this time are the only ones competent to give reliable information upon the subject, private dispatches from Bismarck, Dakota Territory, and correspondence from officers and others connected with the CUSTER expedition, indicate that this precious metal is found in small quantities, and therefore, although the Government has forbidden exploration, and as in duty bound, will not give its sanction and protection to settlers, temporary squatters and trespassers upon the Reservation of the Sioux, the greed for gold, characteristic of the Caucasian race in all ages, will cause foolhardy wealth seekers to ignore alike reason, right or danger, and to rush to the reputed new Ophir, in total disregard of Government proclamations or Indian enmity and hostility.

As yet very little of the information received from this unexplored region can be relied upon, although correspondents are doubtless truthfully representing the country as it now appears to them. It must be remembered that the present is the most favorable season for visitors to form a good opinion of the resources, both agricultural and mineral, of the Black Hills country. The soil in the valleys is doubtless fertile, and the foliage, the grass and the flowers charming, during the brief summer months, which is generally the case in northern latitudes. But, when it is remembered that winter begins the first of October and lasts until the first of July, and that this long period is one of extreme cold, the thermometer usually standing 24 degrees below zero, while the new enchanting herbage and foliage, during this dreary period of eight months is buried beneath hills of snow and ice, and the clear, sparkling rivers are frozen to a depth of from six to eight feet, the prospects of the gold seekers are anything but flattering, encouraging, or enticing. Furthermore, the country is wholly undeveloped, and unless sufficient provisions are carried thither to last during the period it is intended to remain there, or until crops can be planted and harvested, almost certain starvation awaits the adventurous gold digger. It is believed that wheat may be as successfully grown as in Southern Minnesota, though corn and other grains, potatoes and vegetables can scarcely mature during the short summer season. The climate of the valleys, though tempered from the bleak winds, is still too severely cold to render it adaptable to successful agricultural industries, and while grass is abundant and nutritious during the summer, the great labor requisite to feed and stable cattle, sheep and horses from the first of October to the first of July can scarce render stock raising a profitable investment or employment.

Aside, therefore, from a pretty certain prospect of starvation, is the hostility of the Sioux, who will attack small parties whenever and wherever they can do so to their own advantage. The CUSTER expedition, with strength and ability to defend itself and repel hostile attacks, has returned safely, but this will not be the case with small bands or individuals who will attempt to follow in its wake.

With the obstacles of cold, starvation and hostility so palpably apparent, it scarce seems possible that people can be found sufficiently hazardous to leave lands of plenty, comfort and abundance in search of that ignis fatuus which has lured so many to destruction, viz: the acquisition of a rapid fortune, and yet such is the greed for gold that many will rush to this forbidden and frozen region, and brave its dangers, even although it is guarded by more destructive dragoons than those which watched over the fabled gardens of Hesperides.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

We have hitherto referred to the encouraging business prospects. From all quarters we receive the most gratifying evidence of a brisk fall trade. The Boston correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, in referring to this subject, says:

The business look is improving. The foreign trade of the port last week exceeded that of the previous week by nearly $1,000,000. The hotels are filling up with Western merchants, and the sidewalks which skirt the wholesale houses down town are being obstructed with merchandise, outward bound. The volume of trade is not so large as the more sanguine predicted, but, perhaps the tidal wave of business has not yet reached us. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

The trade, as here intimated, may not equal the expectations of a certain class of enthusiasts, but that there will be a most marked and satisfactory improvement in business, there can be no doubt. There is every evidence of such a result.

☞ Those Black Hills are very tempting indeed, and expeditions are preparing to go there in search of gold, notwithstanding the order against such trespass upon the rights of the Indians. It has been demonstrated that Indians don't do well in a gold country. They may not discover this fact themselves, but the whites will inform them all about it, when the Black Hills will pass into the hands of those who esteem gold above justice.

☞ The Arkansas Constitutional Convention is entitled to more than one chance at making a Constitution. They adjourned to meet again on the 20th of October. The State votes on the new Constitution on Oct. 13th. Should it be adopted, the Convention will have nothing to do but to adjourn *sine die;* but should the Constitution be rejected, they will proceed to make another one.

☞ Hon. GEO. F. HOAR consents to be a candidate for Congress again. He at first declined, but his friends were so earnest in their objection to his withdrawal from public service that he finally consented to be a candidate once more.

☞ Why cannot some competent person be induced to write the life of Chief Justice CHASE? Properly prepared, it would make not only a very interesting volume, but there might be much to benefit its readers.

CREMATION IN PARIS.

The subject of cremation is now seriously discussed by the Parisian authorities, several of whom have had the courage not only to openly declare themselves in its favor, but to assert that unless it be adopted, or new cemeteries be made twenty or thirty miles beyond the city limits, access to which can be obtained by railroad or carriages, the health of Paris must become greatly injured, and that in the future her atmosphere will be one of the most malarious of the world. For centuries, Paris has contained but three cemeteries, viz: Pere La Chase, Montmartre and Mount Parnasse. All were originally located beyond the boundaries of the city proper, but for more than a hundred years they have, so to speak, been in the very centre of the population. It is estimated that they are filled every thirty years, when other bodies are buried over the decayed remains of the rich, while the poor are merely thrown into deep trenches, and long before decomposition has taken place their graves are opened and other dead buried upon them. The effluvia arising from the constant opening of graves always has engendered typhoid fever, and the endless train of filth diseases which result from an impure and poisoned atmosphere. In 1786 Paris became so fearfully unhealthy from this source, that the remains of the dead were disinterred, and after the plentiful use of disinfectants, their bones were gathered together, Chinese fashion, and placed in the subterranean galleries, now known under the name of catacombs. For a long period after this a great improvement was manifest in the public health, but now all these burial places are again filled to repletion, many of the graves being dug so shallow that the effluvia of decay arises from them constantly, and some change is imperatively necessary or the worst type of disease consequent upon a poisoned atmosphere must result.

Nevertheless, the French masses cling to their cemetries with all the reverence for ancient things which characterizes them, and no efforts of the Government have as yet been successful to induce them to consent willingly to bury their dead miles beyond the confines of Paris, their horror of "railroad funerals," as they term them, being almost as great as of burning their dead, and thus until now, it has been feared that if force were employed to make them cease using the three above named cemeteries, insurrection would be the result, while it was hoped that reason would in time demonstrate the fatal effects of continuing to inter the dead in the old manner.

Thus far, however, the question of the different disposal of the dead, remains in an unsettled condition, but in view of the present necessity, hostility towards cremation is gradually wearing away, and the idea is losing much of the imaginative horror which has been connected with it, particularly as the people are brought to the realization of the fact that Pere La Chase is drained by the Seine, and that the water of this stream, which in dry seasons must be used by a large number of the inhabitants, is impregnated with their decaying dead. In view of these facts, a minority of the Paris Municipal Council have declared themselves in favor of immediate and extensive experiments in cremation, bringing forward the strong argument that burials in the city as they now exist, exert the most injurious effects upon the health of hundreds of thousands of the living.

☞ VICTOR HUGO informs the Peace Congress that France and Germany must enjoy just one more war before the final closing up of all the wars and rumors of wars. And what will Mexico and the South American Republics do to "kill time," when wars are no more?

☞ Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, in one of his letters to the Chicago *Tribune*, advises insurance companies, after giving sufficient notice, to insure no buildings having wooden sides and roofs. He thinks conflagrations may in this manner be avoided.

☞ A publishing house in Germany has abandoned the publication of BEECHER'S "Life of Christ" since the Brooklyn Scandal.

☞ The recent census of Milwaukee gives that city a population of 94,405, being an increase of 22,965 since 1870.

☞ "SPOTTED TAIL" is said to be on the war path. He may get a few of his spots knocked off

☞ In Brooklyn, the evening schools will open on the 28th inst., scandal or no scandal.

The Indians.

Lieutenant General General Sheridan received the following dispatch late on the night of the 8th, from Fort Leavenworth:

The following from Colonel Miles is just received:

HEADQ'RS INDIAN TERRITORY EXPEDIT'ON, Camp on Red River, Texas, August 31, via Fort Dodge, September 8,

To General Pope, Commandant Department of Missouri:

This command has followed the confederate and hostile Indians for seven days from Sweet Water to the head waters of the south branch of Red River, making rapid marches, and gaining steadily on them until yesterday, when they turned and made an attack, which was repulsed. They retreated to a strong position, displaying a force of about five hundred warriors. The troops have made extraordinary efforts, and endured every privation in their energetic and rapid pursuit. In two days they marched 65 miles. They came up to the attack in splendid spirits. The cavalry, artillery and infantry were all engaged, and the Indians, who appeared very brave at first, broke and ran in every direction. Whenever they made a stand they were charged and routed. For 110 miles from Sweetwater to the Staked Plains, their line of retreat is strewn with abandoned and deserted property and broken down animals. They burned their villages during the fight. We have trailed small parties out on the Llano Estacado and may follow them across the trail running 60 degrees west of us, as we are 100 miles from our base of supplies that additional transportation be sent to Camp Supply to keep us supplied. We will be out on the 5th, when I expect our trains to return. The Command is in excellent spirits and good condition. This is a terrible country for campaigning. A series of arid plains, rugged bluffs and deep canons, and almost destitute of water. Have written you fully. NELSON A. MILES, Brevet Major-General.

"Supplies for him are now on the way from Camp Supply, and will be there in time for him. "JOHN POPE, "Major General."

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operative Store at Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Its Management, Expenses and Profits.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1874.

I was much interested in the article in the September number of Locke's *National Monthly*, entitled "The Problem of Co-operation," in which the author collects the history of a number of co-operative experiments; and I await with some impatience the appearance of the next number, wherein we are promised some of the secrets of trade, and are to be shown what articles pay the middlemen a large profit for handling. In his efforts to educate the people and give them an insight into the wholesaler's and retailer's books, the author has my heartiest sympathy.

Until within a few years I regarded co-operation as an impracticable thing, not because I thought the principle was not a correct one, but for the reason that the people were not educated up to it, and because of their clannish prejudices. If the working classes could acquire a measure of business knowledge, they could carry on successfully the two great branches of trade and commerce—production and distribution, and with immense profits to themselves and savings to the great mass of consumers other than themselves. I rejoice in the organization of "Grangers" and "Sovereigns," because they are educating the people up to the co-operative point.

In the article I have mentioned I see no report from the co-operative store in this place, probably because we have all been so quiet about it; and I think some particulars of our experiment may be interesting and encouraging.

SENECA FALLS

has a population of about 5,500. The leading industries of the village are iron and woolen manufactories; about 600 men being engaged in the former, and the latter employing 500 hands when in full operation. In addition to these there are several small concerns that give employment to 200 more. The woolen mills have been idle for the year past, one of them over two years, but are just starting up and are now employing about 150. For the last twelve months business has been very dull; in fact worse than was ever known before, and, of course, the ones to feel it the most were the working-people.

In August, 1872, a meeting was held and the

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

organized, though business arrangements were not completed until the following November, when a stock was opened with a cash capital of $1,105. Shares were put at $5 each, but no member was allowed to hold more than ten shares. Every adult, male or female, who would agree to the rules and was acceptable to the directors, might become a member by buying one or more shares. A room was engaged at an annual rental of $400, and an agent appointed with a salary of $1,000.

The plan of doing business adopted was to sell goods (groceries) at the same price as the other stores in town were selling at; to sell at the same price to members and non-members, and divide the profits; after deducting expenses, among the shareholders. The agent was required to give sureties against any loss or misappropriation of funds to double the sum of the capital stock. The original members were all workingmen except two—a physician and an accountant.

When a member moves out of a place, or cannot, from any cause, do his trading at the store of the association, he must deliver up his stock to the directors at par value. If he will not surrender his stock, he is not entitled to any dividends that may be declared, but can claim interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

The first inventory was taken July 31, 1873, and showed a net gain for the time the store had been in operation of $1,008 61. Six months later (January 31, 1874) another inventory was taken, showing the profits for that period to be $1,056 54.

The next, and last inventory was July 31st last, and the profits were then found to be $854 15; or, for the twenty-one months business, net profits amounting to $2 918.80. These profits were applied as follows:

July 31, 1873, declared dividend of 50 per cent.	$ 720 00	
January 21, 1874, declared dividend of 40 per cent.	792 00	
April 30, 1874, declared dividend of 12 per cent.	225 60	
July 31, 1874, declared dividend of 76 per cent.	811 20	
Total paid stockholders		$2,508 80
Carried for reserve fund	$287 00	
Allowed for wear and tear of furniture and fixtures	109 82	
Balance forward to new profit per cent.	13 18	$410 00
		$2,918 80

Business is conducted on a strictly cash basis, and the agent must be personally responsible for any goods sold on credit. The sales of the store for the twenty-one months ending July 31, 1874, were $39,589 36; for the last six months of that period, $12,089 76.

Last April the Association changed their store to a more desirable location, and the rent was increased to $550 per annum. At the end of the first year the agent's salary was increased to $1,100. He has for assistants a clerk, to whom is paid $600, and a boy who delivers goods and is paid $250 per year. Extra clerk hire is needed on busy nights, and costs in the neighborhood of $60 during the year. The secretary, Mr. Waller, charges for his services only when account of stock is taken, at the end of every six months, such charges amounting to about $40 per year. The total expenses for the twenty-one months being $4,973 61

A summary of last report is here given:

Goods on hand, Jan 31, 1874	$ 2,685 52	
" bought from Jan 31, to July 31	10,779 45	
Total		$13,464 97
Goods on hand, July 31, 1874	$ 3,541 83	
Sales for six months	12,089 76	$15,631 58
Leaving profit, gross		$ 2,166 61
EXPENSES.		
Salaries to agent and assistants	$ 912 00	
Rent, insurance, freight, taxes &c	572 31	$ 1,484 31
Leaving net profit for six months		$ 782 03
Add profit from other sources besides sales		$ 71 52
Total net profit		$ 854 15
Applied as follows:		
To stockholders 39 per ct.	$ 811 20	
Deduct'n on value of store furniture and fixtures	29 27	
Carried forward to new account	13 18	$ 854 15

The stock had by this time increased in value from the original, $1,105 to $1,856 15.

The purchases for the last six months can be summarized as follows:

Flour	$ 1,348 07
Produce	975 52
Butter and Cheese	1,401 57
Meat, lard, eggs, &c	1,369 42
Sugar	3,532 26
Tea	1,057 72
Coffee	547 19
Molasses	505 38
Soap, &c	481 71
Tobacco	467 86
Miscellaneous	2,417 89
	$13,361 64

I have also included in this what was on hand at the previous inventory:

The number of stockholders January 31, 1874, was	189
Number admitted since	22
Number withdrawn	19 22
Present number of stockholders	189

Nearly all of these 125 trade at the store; a few—three or four—do not trade there, induced probably by some extra consideration to return to their old trading place. The decrease of profit during the last six months was owing to an effort being made by the other stores to run the Association out of existence. Many articles were put down to cost, and under these circumstances the showing is a good one.

As bearing on a point made by Mr. WILLIAMS in his article in the NATIONAL MONTHLY, it is shown from the figures I have given, that the cost of doing business was fifteen per cent., and the net profit over and above expense was eight per cent. It will strike most people that the expense is very high, but that is one disadvantage a co-operative store labors under. Had the agent owned this business, of course he would have no salary to enter among the items of expense, and by leaving this out of the percentage the expense is reduced to ten per cent., and the net increase on profit to fourteen per cent., nearly.

At the present writing the business is in a prosperous condition and steadily increasing.

Of course, the history of what has been done in 21 months cannot be taken as a criterion for the future. The very prosperity thus far may be the occasion of final disaster, but it is well to be able to say that this much has been done, and may encourage similar efforts elsewhere.

For the figures I have been able to give I am indebted to the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Samuel Waller.

MAC.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

At Columbus, O., Sept. 7, the State Fair commenced, with a much larger attendance than usual for a first day, which is devoted entirely to preparation. The weather is beautiful. Entries in all departments so far are more numerous than for years before, and it is now feared that even the immense space set apart in the nine halls for exhibition will not be sufficient. Thirteen States are represented by stock and various articles of interest.

The various departments of the State Fair are now in good working order, and the show is very attractive. The display of cattle is said to be the best ever made in Ohio. The show of Jerseys is particularly noticeable. The entries in all departments are much larger than last year.

At Indianapolis, Sept. 7, the second annual exposition under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, was formally opened. Governor HENDRICKS delivered the opening address. Every foot of space in the entire building has been taken by exhibitors, and from present indications the exhibition will exceed that of last year.

At Leavenworth, September 7, the State Fair opened, with the prospect that it will be the most successful one ever held in Kansas. The display of farm product is excellent, and that of the fruit the finest ever made, both in quality and quantity.

At St. Louis, September 7, the Industrial Exposition opened, with a good attendance. The exhibition is the largest and most complete ever held in Missouri. Over one hundred racing and trotting horses are there from different parts of the country, and the racing is expected to be very fine.

The second annual inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago opened on the 9th, and the number and variety of character of the articles already in position give the assurance that it will not only far exceed the initial exhibition in every particular, but that it will be one of the most attractive ever held in this country. The immense building has been greatly improved in many respects, and the arrangement of the different departments, much better than last year. An entire new wing has been added to the building, and arranged exclusively and especially for an art gallery, and in this there is now the largest, and beyond question, one of the finest collections of oil paintings ever exhibited in this country, comprising as it does over 600 pictures, by the most eminent painters of America and Europe. They have been obtained for the Exposition from all parts of the country, and were selected by a well known connoisseur in art. A private view of this collection was given this evening to representatives of the press and stockholders in the Exposition, and there was an unanimous expression from those present of surprise and pleasure at the magnificent display. Rare judgment has been exercised in the arrangement of the pictures, nearly every one occupying the position best calculated to present its peculiar beauties to the best advantage. There will probably be some further additions to the collection, but as it is it cannot fail to prove the great feature of the Exposition.

The Scandal.

The answer of Henry Ward Beecher to the complaint of Theodore Tilton was received on the 8th by Beecher's attorneys and was at once served on the plaintiff, together with the answer which was served from the office of Tracy, Cartin & Brodhead, and the notice of trial for this term of the City Court, beginning the third Monday of September. The defendant answers to the complaint:

First that each and every allegation in said complaint contained, except that the plaintiff and Miss Elizabeth R. Richards were married October 23, 1855, and lived together as husband and wife up to 1874, is utterly false.

Second, that this defendant never had at any time or at any place, any unchaste or improper relations with the wife of the plaintiff, and never attempted or sought to have any such relations. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for defendant.

Beecher's affidavits accompanying the answer were dated Twin Mountain, New Hampshire, and are attested before the New Hampshire officials. Service was acknowledged by Tilton's attorneys. The counter notice of the trial was given at the same time by Morris & Shearman upon Shearman & Sterling, who also admitted the receipt thereof.

The Christian Union of this week says: "Ever since the public accusation, Mr. Beecher's mail has been a most singular and wonderful testimony to the steadfastness, purity and strength of that faith which a long consistent life of goodness inspires. It often numbers sixty or seventy letters per day. It comes from every part of America, and indeed, of the world. Many of these letters are from old political enemies. Many from places where once his name was execrated, and it is also worthy of remark that members of all denominations have joined in the tribute."

Peru to Take Part in the Centennial.

In his letter to our Minister at Lima, accepting an invitation to take part in the Centennial Exposition, Idela Riva Agnero, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, says: "My government is pleased in the highest manner by this invitation to the Universal Celebration, given in the name of the American Union, and have hastened to appoint on our part the commissioners to manage with the contributors from Peru and with the Centennial Commissioners of the Exposition in Philadelphia, viz: Colonel Manuel Freyere, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Peru, at Washington; Mr. Frecerick L. Barreda, Mr. Edward Villena, Mr. Charles Tracey. For the information of the public and national contributors I have directed that there should be published, in due time, the proposed regulations and other dispositions which, for the object in view, your Excellency was pleased to send me accompanying your dispatch. I await that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit to your Government, together with acceptation of my Government, our most sincere thanks for the noble invitation, and I avail myself of this occasion to reiterate to your Excellency the assurance of my high and distinguished consideration, and the honor to subscribe myself your most obedient servant."

The Black Hills.

Since the declaration of General Sheridan that no one would be allowed to visit the Black Hill country without authority from the Interior Department, meaning its authorized agents, that Department has been in receipt of a large number of letters asking permission to go there, and for the benefit of a large class the following letter is made public:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, '74.

"SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., referring to the associations that are forming for the invasion of that part of your Territory embracing the Black Hills, notwithstanding existing treaties with the Sioux Indians, and requesting such suggestions for the guidance and benefit of the citizens of the Territory as may be considered appropriate by the Department, and in reply would say that, by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the different tribes of the Sioux Indians concluded April 29, 1868, (Statutes, vol. 15, p. 636) the United States agree that the following district of country, to wit: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River, where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence along the low water mark down said east bank to a point opposite where the northern line of the state of Nebraska strikes the River; thence west across said River and along the northern line of Nebraska to the 104th degree of longitude West from Greenwich; thence north on said meridian to a point where the 46th parallel of North latitude intercepts the same; thence due east along said parallel to the place of beginning; and, in addition thereto, all existing reservations on the East bank of said river, shall be, and the same are set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians, as, from time to time, they may be willing with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them, and the United States now solemnly agree that no person except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents and employes of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon the Indian reservation in the discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation for the use of the said Indians, and henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all claims or right in and to any portion of the United States or Territories except such as is embraced within the limits as aforesaid and except as hereinafter provided.

"The foregoing section prescribes who shall be allowed this territory so set apart for the Indians, and expressly states that none others shall be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside therein. The only power to alter this provision is that which made the treaty, and then it must be done with the consent of the Indians.

"What is known as the late exploring expedition of General Custer, was merely a military reconnoissance of the country for the purpose of ascertaining the best location, if in the future it should become necessary to establish there a military post. On the 22d of June last, in a letter to this Department, the Honorable Secretary of War wrote on this subject as follows: 'It is well known to the Department that at various times settlers in the adjacent country have contemplated expeditions of the Black Hills, and the Department has uniformly discountenanced such movements, but it has now almost become a military necessity that accurate knowledge should be possed by the army as to them. For this purpose only is the present expedition undertaken

"The question of opening up this country to settlement rests with Congress, and until action has been taken by that body, this Department has no discretion in the matter, but is required to prevent and will endeavor to do so, any violation of the provisions of the treaty before mentioned. For the reasons herein set forth, all applications for permission to visit the Black Hills country will be denied.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant, B. R. COWAN, Acting Secretary.

To Gov. J. L. Pennington, Yankton, Dakota.

Red Men in Council.

At Indianapolis, Sept. 8th, the Great Council of the United States Independent Order of Red Men, met in annual session in Red Men's Hall, and was called to order by James P. Riley, Great Incohonee. A call of the roll showed a large representation of delegates, and the following officers: James P. Riley, of Virginia, Great Incohonee; Charles S. Betts, of Ohio, Great Pas Sagamore; William F. Meacham, of Tennessee, Great Sir Sagamore; Paxton Coats, of Ohio, Great Prophet; Joshua Myers, Delaware, Great Chief of Records; J. D. Baker, Pennsylvania, Great Tockon; Frank W. Anderson, Ohio, G. M. J. W. Moss, District of Columbia, Isaac Woodson, of Delaware, and J. G. Snyder, of Ohio, were named a Committee on Credentials. Wm. Benson, Grand Keeper of Wampum being absent, William G. Ganseuch, of Maryland, was appointed to the vacancy pro tem. The Great Incohonee submitted his yearly journal showing the issuance of a dispensation for a Great Council in Massachusetts, and the institution of new tribes in the following places: Muscatine, Iowa; Salt Lake City, New Dubgenes, Washington Territory; Chapel Hill Meeting House, Missouri; Wilmington; Columbia, North Carolina; Newburg, South Carolina. The following Past Sachems constitute the present Vice-Great Incohonees: Illinois, J. W. Lacock; Louisiana, Charles Habeny; Missouri, J. W. Elington; Alabama, R. Reisdale; Wisconsin, Geo. D. Heckman; Utah, Thomas E. Colney; Texas, M. J. Whitman; Washington Territory, T. C. Appleton; Indiana, William Benson; Kansas, W. R. Reid.

A Husband Falls in Love with His Wife.

The *Galaxy* for September tells the following story: At the gaming table the Duke of Richmond incurred a debt of honor to Lord Cardogan, which he was unable to pay, and it was agreed that his son, a lad of 15, who bore the title of Earl of March, should marry a still younger daughter of Lord Cardogan. The boy was sent for from school and the girl from the nursery; a clergyman was in attendance, and the children were told that they were to be married on the spot. The girl had nothing to say; the boy cried out: "They surely are not going to marry me to that dowdy!" A post chaise was at the door; the bridegroom was packed off with his tutor to make the grand tour, and the bride was sent back to her mother. Lord March remained abroad for several years, after which he returned to London, a well-educated, handsome young man, but in no haste to meet his wife, whom he had never seen except upon the occasion of their hasty marriage. So he tarried

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for the ENTERTAINMENT of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

H. B. F., Leighton, Iowa.—There are now three telegraph cables across the Atlantic ocean, and a fourth is now being laid.

D. McD., Big Rapids, Mich.—If you address editor *Star of the West*, Cincinnati, Ohio, he can give you all the information you desire about Universalian publications.

T. M., Jr., Wauseon, O.—The fare from Toledo to Atlanta, Ga., is $33.05. How much it would be from the latter point to Brunswick, Ga., we have now no means of ascertaining.

A. A. R., Cave Spring, Mo.—"A cruel sell" is hardly available for our columns. You need a good deal of practice yet to make a good writer.

MATTIE E. W., Asper, Mo.—Read the answer to "A. C. L.," Garrettsville, O., in these columns. The publishers are responsible, but it is doubtful whether you will get any satisfaction from them. We have been obliged to discontinue all clubbing arrangements with them on account of these irregularities.

J. H. MARVIN, Fayette, Iowa, wishes to know where he may procure 'Nourse's side hill plow.' The manufacturers would reach a large number of customers and do themselves a good thing by advertising in the BLADE.

E. F. H., Hermitage, Mo., asks: "Will some of your numerous subscribers inform me how to entirely kill out persimmon and sassafras bushes on farms, and very much oblige one of your readers? It is almost impossible to kill them by digging them out."

D. H., Gilboa, O.—We have handed your letter to the leading railway ticket agency of this city, and they will write you regarding excursions to California.

B. E., Utica, O.—The Yale locks are manufactured at Stamford, Conn., with general headquarters at No. 289 Broadway, New York.

H. C. SCRIMINGER, Hampton, Va.—Would be glad to have some of the readers of the BLADE give him the results of their experience in hop culture. He would like to cultivate hops in his section of the State (the southwestern part) and will appreciate any information from hop-growers in Virginia or any other State.

E. W. B., Lovell Station, Pa.—We believe there is no extraordinary interest manifested at present in the vicinity of the Iron Mountain, in Missouri. Iron is low this season and there is not much money in furnaces.—If you desire to keep a hotel, select some small but lively railroad town having a fair prospect of growth, and with care and industry you may build up a good business.

S. A. M., Newbery, Kan.—We had prepared answers to all your questions before noticing that you had failed to comply with our rule requiring correspondents to send their full name. Rather than throw your letter in our waste basket, we take the trouble to call your attention to the omission, which we presume is unintentional.

D. S. K., Elizabeth City, N. C.—We are sorry that the firm named in your letter have failed to send you what you ordered. Will write, making inquiries. Meantime if the missing order appears, do not fail to let us know.

A. C. L., Garrettville, O.—The publishers alone are responsible for failures in the magazine named in your letter. We have received lately numerous complaints regarding the same publication, and fear that they are not without good cause. It is doubtful whether any good could be accomplished by writing to the publishers, though you might make the attempt.—Thanks for your poetry; we shall send "Rawson's Ark" to Mr. Barnard, as it is almost too long for publication.

"UNCLE JIM," Worthington, Ind.—We are quite unable to tell without having seen it, what is the nature of the preparation mentioned in your letter. If you can place a sample in the hands of any good druggist, he may be able to tell you its principal ingredients.

J. N. Mc., Irondale, O.—In the 5-20, and several other series of bonds issued by the United States, there is a stipulation that the government may call them in prior to the date upon which they become due. When such a call is made, for example, the call published in the Weekly BLADE of Sept. 10th, the interest ceases after the date specified in the call. In the unconditional bonds of 1881, the government has no such privilege of making a call, and the bonds will draw interest till they become due and are paid.

SUBSCRIBER, Renick, Mo.—If the agent fails to return your discharge within a reasonable time, there is good ground for the suspicion that it is retained for fraudulent purposes. Make another demand upon him and write the Pension Department at Washington, making a statement of the case.

J. B., Nashville, Tenn.—The following decisions, promulgated from the Postoffice Department at Washington last week will answer your questions, and several others which are of interest: "Newspapers under the new postal law, unlike letters, cannot be forwarded from one postoffice to another, except upon prepayment of postage at transient rates. Mail carriers, stage drivers and contractors cannot lawfully carry out of the mail any letter or packet unless the same has been prepaid by a stamped envelope of suitable denomination. The pasting or gumming of a printed address on a post'al card renders it unmailable as a postal card and subjects it to letter postage. Written visiting cards cannot be mailed at less than letter rates of postage."

W. M. A., Union Iowa.—No enlistments in the U. S. regular army are now being made. The reason is explained by the following circulary issued by the War Department at Washington: "As numerous applications from company commanders are constantly being received at the War Department for authority to enlist and re-enlist meritorious and honorably discharged soldiers, the following decision of the War Department is published: "The law does not admit of any further latitude than has been given by the terms of G. O. No. 62, of June 22, 1874, from this office. As soon as the army is reduced to 25,000 enlisted men, enlistments and re-enlistments can go on as usual."

GEO. C. F., Lima, N. Y.—The ordinary etiquette of correspondence, not to say the courtesy, requires that all letters should be answered by the party receiving them, unless there are very unusual reasons for a contrary course. In corresponding with a young lady friend it is fair to presume that the letters will continue after the ice is once broken, but it would not be out of place to express, in pleasant phrase, your desire to hear from the letter you might then be writing.

T. N., Mount Hope, Kan.—So far as we are aware, there was no material change in the homestead law made at the last session of Congress. Whether you could get a pension or not, would depend entirely on how far the injury in your head incapacitates you from regular labor. State your case to a good and reliable pension agent—for example T. W. Tallmadge, Columbus, Ohio, and if any thing can be done he will prepare the necessary papers.

W. H. M., Peru, Ind.—Our general advice is to steer clear of all cheap sewing machines; they are generally frauds. The firm of Robert J. Mulligan & Co., pretending to be located at 338 Canal St., N.Y., are undoubted swindles. They advertise all over the country to sell sewing machines at from $10 upward, and it is said that they never send any goods in return for the money. They are the same firm formerly located in a small room corner of Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, under the name of Jerome B. Hudson. A New York exchange sent out a reporter, who called at 338 Canal street, and was told that owing to a victim threatening arrest they skipped down to 95 Liberty street, room 5. There the reporter called six times before he could find any one in, and then only found a boy, who stated that the machine had been shipped by Adams Express; that Mr. Mulligan had the receipt; that he didn't know where he was or where he lived; that he expected him in every moment; that he came down every day; that he seldom came down; that he was sick at home; that he was old and feeble, and, being sick, would not be down; that he would send a note to him and get the receipt; that he would not let the reporter take the note; that he didn't know where to direct it, and finally lied and contradicted himself and worked himself into such a passion that he volunteered the assertion that if Mr. Mulligan was in the reporter would "get his head smashed."

F. W. G., Pleasant Hill, Ind.—We are always glad to answer all questions regarding the BLADE that do not infringe upon the bounds of private business. The BLADE has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly edition—the two first named circulate principally in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, while the weekly circulates over the whole United States.—Mr. D. R. Locke (Nasby) is editor-in-chief.—There are seven persons regularly connected with the BLADE editorial corps.—There are both standard and special rules whereby a compositor can tell what kind of a letter is desired. Usually capital letters for any font of type are indicated by three horizontal marks beneath the manuscript of the word or letter, small capitals by two marks, and italics by a single mark. A lower case full face heading (such as you will notice in this paper over articles which have been copied from exchanges) is frequently designated by a broken or waving line. For "display heads," such as are used for telegraphic news, it is the custom in many offices, to number the different kind of letter employed, and to designate those which the editor wishes used, by the numbers. Each different style of letter, however, has a name of its own by which it is known at the type foundry. Every newspaper uses three or four different kinds of type for setting its reading matter, but it is customary, as a rule, to set the same class of matter always in the same type. For example, the BLADE is printed in three kinds of type—brevier, minion and nonpareil. The editorial matter on the second and fourth pages, the different departments of agriculture, popular science, telegraphic news, etc., we set in brevier; our New York letter, book notices, etc., are set in minion, while the department of answers to correspondents is set in nonpareil. If an editor wishes to designate a particular kind of type for an article, he has only to write the name of that type at the head of the article.

W. A. M., Jamestown, Tenn., writes a letter to the BLADE containing some excellent hints to those who are about to purchase lands in that State, regarding title, etc. As many of his suggestions apply equally well to all Western and Southern States, we make a lengthy extract from his letter for the benefit of our readers at large:

"The greater number of the tricks in cheating with which society and individuals are annoyed generally owe their existence to some defect in social community, or in government, or perhaps in both society and the laws and practice under them. The most amusing feats of cozzening are practices in this world of speculation or fancy. They now approach nearer practical life than the floating paper upon which their basis is so skillfully and even gracefully displayed. They float round among the fancy stocks and ideal values of trade till they reach the possession of one practically bent on reducing the thing to the source of all wealth, mother earth and her material, then he seeks for the objective material value of his elegant paper evidences, and find, alas, nothing, and that the pictures on paper were but a dream of their originators.

"The most pernicious of these tricks in trade, because most nearly the base of practical life, originated in the ideal of paper titles to lands which float through the sea of commerce. Wherever the system of appropriating public lands is loose or defective, these titles abound, showing, as already remarked, that cheating originates in some defect in what was intended to guard against, is in regulating the uses of property. The easy manner of taking up public lands in Tennessee has presented a favorable field to "wild-catting" that has not altogether been neglected. There is much irregularity and uncertainty throughout in the paper titles of the State. These defects are more the result of the negligent, easy and sometimes indolent habits of a people of pastoral and rural pursuits than of any aspiration to practice or make a field for the practice of cozzening. Informal as they are, there is enough in the record evidence of land titles in the mountain district of this State to enable one to substantially arrive at the truth. When the paper title is accompanied with actual or well guarded constructive possession by surveying and the payment of taxes, there is but little trouble. They who would buy land here are encouraged to consider the commercial character of the seller. Is he a trading adventurer, or a known, located, substantial business man? The title should also be thoroughly investigated, if not in person, through some one whose business it is to be familiar with the field of operations, its practices and laws. The position of the seller with regard to his land should be considered. Is he in actual possession by self or tenant? If not, has his constructive possession been well preserved by the discharge of his obligations as a land holder by the return of his lands for taxation and the payment of the taxes, surveying, and other acts of possession? In fine, does he occupy the attitude towards his lands of one who expects to realize from them, through their actual practical worth and development, if he cannot sell, or does he rely on their material value as actual lands or on his fancy paper title? With the observance of these practices, the writer thinks much wrong will be avoided in the purchase and sale of lands in this district.

"There are lands here for sale with as good titles and offering, as desirable location as elsewhere, and which, whether bought for speculation or settlement, will afford a remunerative profit. They are, however, in the hands of those who are in character and substance are amply good for their contracts—who have observed their obligations as land-holders in Tennessee by the payment of their revenue, and have lost nothing by neglect or abandonment. These parties have kept up their title since its incipiency by acts of possession, such as surveying, paying taxes and looking after their lands in person or by agents, and are not of those who, after years of neglect and abandonment of any claim to land at the expense of the State through nonpayment of taxes, are now found sneaking after titles because there is a prospect of their value through increased facilities of transportation and the advancement of civilization.

An eight-hour man on going home the other evening for his supper, found his wife sitting in her best clothes, on the front stoop, reading a volume of travels. "How's this?" he exclaimed. "Where's my supper?" "I don't know," replied his wife. "I began to get your breakfast at six o'clock this morning, and my eight hours ended at 2 P. M."

TWO DECADES.

Twenty-One Years of Faithful Service.

History of Congregationalism—The Good Seed Sown Here Thirty Years Ago—It has Taken Root and Flourished.

Twenty-one years ago on Sunday Rev. Dr WILLIAMS entered upon the pastoral charge of the little Congregational community at this place, and from that period until now he has followed a career of usefulness—of earnest, faithful service to his Master—which, like all faithful services—has had its abundant reward—not, perhaps, in worldly honor or applause, in increment of wealth, or advancement in station—since these were not the things that entered into his calculation of the reward for which he strove.

He could have had all these had he chosen; but he has selected the better part, and he finds his reward is great in the consciousness of having built the poor, struggling community into a strong church, of having seen it become the mother of three other great churches almost, if not quite, as puissant as the parent stock; he finds his life of unselfish Christian labor, of usefulness in the vineyard, recognized and appreciated by his church and his community; himself dearly beloved by the flock to whom he has been a spiritual leader these long years, and honored among the elders of the land. Such a fulness of reward as this is not usual among ministers. It is rare to find instances of pastoral relations maintained as long between a church and pastor as those of Dr. WILLIAMS and the First Congressional, and with as much mutual satisfaction. They are exceedingly refreshing when met with, and renew one's faith in the practical workings of christianity.

We do not know as we can give the history of the church with which he has been connected, better than by reproducing the sermon preached by him in 1869, on the 25th anniversary of its establishment. The sermon was published in pamphlet form by the members of the church, and we reproduce it below.

"And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee."—*Deuteronomy* 8:2

With to-day this Church will complete twenty-five years of its existence. Upon the 29th day of June, 1844, at a meeting of two small churches, Presbyterian and Congregational then existing in our city, and which had originally been one, a meeting secured through the instrumentality of the Rev. Wm. H. Beecher, and presided over by him, it was resolved to organize the First Congregational Church of Toledo, which should re-unite the divided elements of the "First Presbyterian Church." A committee was appointed to report "Articles of Faith" and a basis of organization. Upon the 5th day of July a second meeting was held, at which the report of this committee was adopted, and thirty-three persons entered into covenant and constituted this present church. Less than one-fourth of this number—eight persons—viz: Mayor Brigham, John Fitch, Pamela Berdan, Eliza Blodgett, Lucinda Collins, Caroline Fitch, Charlotte Jenks and Rachel A. Ketcham, still retain their connection with us. Upon the next Sabbath, two days later, three persons were added upon profession of faith, and before the close of the year three more so connected themselves with this body of believers, showing that this movement was attended with gracious indications of God's approbation. Upon the 5th day of February, 1845, just seven months after its organization, the Church became connected with Maumee Presbytery, and has retained the connection for nearly a quarter of a century.

Upon the 11th day of September following the organization of the Church, the Rev. Wm. H. Beecher was chosen its pastor, but for some reason, perhaps owing to the fact that all the energies and efforts of the people were engrossed with the building of our first house of worship, the relation was never formally consummated. In the spring of 1847, he accepted a call from a church at Euclid, in this State, and removed thither. The records of the church for this period are quite imperfect. During the years 1845 and 1846, there were received by letter, seven members each year, and none upon profession. The membership numbered Jan. 1, 1845, thirty-eight; Jan. 1st, 1846, forty-three, and Jan. 1st, 1847, forty-two, showing a moderate advancement in point of numbers. But the great work of the church during this period was that of erecting their first house of worship. The undertaking was at that time most formidable. A building which should cost six or seven thousand dollars, at a time when all were poor, and *money* was hardly known as a circulating medium in the city, undertaken by a church of thirty-six members, all of whom were in straitened circumstances, was a work such probably as no other church in our city has ever accomplished. Only by great sacrifices and by incurring embarrassments which were felt most heavily for years afterward, was the enterprise carried through. The society will ever have reason to remember, gratefully, Mr. Beecher, its pastor elect, for the services he rendered them. After the work of uniting the two churches, which constituted this body of believers, that was emphatically the accomplishment of his ministry here, and it remained the monument of his zeal, energy and untiring perseverance, until the church had attained strength to build this present house, and its capacity had long been inadequate. Nay, even now, the material which escaped the conflagration that consumed it, built into these walls, still commemorates the faithfulness of the first minister of this church. The ladies of the congregation rendered material aid in this work, without which it would not have been consummated; coming once and again, with the fruits of their industry and perseverance, to redeem it from the claims to which it must otherwise have been sacrificed. Nor should the timely and valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Chas. Butler, who made liberal advances of money be forgotten.

In the month of August following Mr. Beecher's departure, the Rev. Anson Smythe was called to the pastorate of the church, entering at once upon his labors, and being installed in the pastoral office in the December following. He was the first pastor of the church, continuing to hold the position until January, 1850, and remaining among us, as Superintendent of the public schools of Toledo, about six years longer. During his ministry there were added to the church, upon profession of faith, nine persons, and thirty-nine by letter. The dismissions and deaths of this period were, however, so many that the net increase of our membership was but fourteen, leaving it at sixty-six. The labors of Mr. Smythe were characterized with great faithfulness and earnestness, and with them influence and strength were gained which had a most important bearing upon the future growth and prosperity of this body of believers. We usually underrate the accomplishments of the earlier workers in such and enterprise, because the immediate and visible results are not so ostentatious. It is something like erecting a building upon one our streets. The men who dig out the blue clay and lay the heavy stone foundation seem to progress so slowly, consuming weeks often, in bringing their structure to the level of the street, while their successors upon the brick wall will carry up an entire story in a few days, and rear an immense edifice, story above story, in less time than was spent upon the foundations. These beginners in a church organization, in a new and undeveloped town, have the hard work and the slow progress which make superficial observers think they accomplish but little. Their successors take the easier part, and make more rapid progress, and get much more progress than they deserve. This church pushed well through with its period of severe struggle, and our public schools made an assured success and placed upon the road to eminence, are the monuments of Mr. Smythe's labors in Toledo. He is the only former minister of the church, the pleasure of whose acquaintance it has been my pleasure to have. No hand extended to your present pastor a more hearty or cordial welcome upon his arrival among you, than did his. No hand was more prompt in seconding my labors, no head wiser in the counsels I gave, no heart warmer in its sympathies, and I cannot let this occasion pass without acknowledging the deep obligation I am under to your first pastor for a multitude of most valuable favors.

In July, 1851, the Rev. Samuel Wright was invited to become the pastor of the church, and entered at once upon his work, though never formally inducted into office. His earnest piety, his warm-hearted christian character and his indefatigable labors, at once won the hearts of his own people and gained him the confidence and esteem of all who formed his acquaintance. The church immediately felt the influence of his presence, and began to advance in its prosperity. But it was destined soon to meet with an irreparable calamity, in the death of one so valuable to it. In the summer of 1852, Judge Sanford, of New York City, was left at the American Hotel, sick with cholera. Mr. Wright, whose family were temporarily absent from the city, was boarding at this hotel at this time. He promptly devoted himself to the care of the sick man, and remained at his side until his death. Other cases followed, and Mr. Wright gave himself to the care of the sick, continuing to render the most efficient service, until he was prostrated with the disease. This attack was, however, overcome, and he induced to leave the city for a little while, to recover his wasted strength. But returning before his health was fully confirmed, and again devoting himself to the sick, he speedily fell a victim to the insatiable destroyer. The church was overwhelmed with grief at the loss of one so dear to them, and from whom they had hoped so much. His short ministry of hardly more than a year, added to its numbers thirty-one members, all by letter, and gave it a net increase of twenty-three, leaving the enumeration at eighty-nine. The promise of his brief labors was such as to give reason for the belief that, had his valuable life been spared until the present time, this body would have closed its twenty-fifth year far in advance of where it now stands. Not only the church but the whole community were plunged into profound grief by his death. The fragrance of his memory still lingers, and the impulse which his labors gave still continues a power of progress among us. His grave remains with us to the present day, and I trust, will ever be cared for by those who owe so much to him, whose body there awaits a glorious resurrection. The church sought at once to fill the place so made vacant, and very soon extended a call to the Rev. George DeForest Folsom, of Elbridge, New York. This call was, however, declined, and it was not until the office had been vacant nearly a year that the place was filled.

The first of September, 1853, was the period at which the present pastorate commenced, making its continuance now nearly sixteen years. God has graciously visited and blessed us during these years, adding to the church 577 members, 227 by profession and 350 by letter. The marked events of this period, have been such as are interesting in the history of any religious congregation.

In the autumn of 1854, the Rev. Jas. H. Baird visited this place, for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) occupying our pulpit upon the first Sunday of his sojourn among us, and stating the object of his coming. He continued to preach in one of the public halls of the city until about the first of January, 1855, when the present "First Presbyterian Church" was organized, and occupied what was then the Bethel, as its place of worship. Seven valuable members were dismissed from us, for the purpose of constituting that church. Several other christians, who, though they had not yet connected themselves with our church, were members of the congregation and efficient laborers with us, joined them in the enterprise. This church was therefore, originally constituted out of material taken from this congregation; though of persons who were with us, with the purpose of remaining only until a church of their own denomination should be organized. Few as were our numbers at that time, we felt this reduction greatly. Nor would it be possible to take from any congregation such men as Whittlesey, Fitch, McDowell and Robinson, without their loss being felt. One of them has been from the beginning an elder, and still remains one of the leading members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Notwithstanding this reduction of our force, the congregation increased so rapidly that at the annual renting of 1856, it was found impossible to supply the demand for pews, and in the latter part of the year an enlargement of our house was effected, which increased its sittings about sixty per cent. The enlargement was completed so that we were able to occupy our new quarters about the 1st of January, 1857, and there was again ample room for our congregation, with some space remaining for future growth.

This effort to provide for larger numbers, and to prepare a house of God better suited to our necessities, and more worthy of Him whom we worship, was not without manifestations of divine approbation. The commercial reverses of this year had greatly retarded the growth of our city, and of course exercised the same influence upon the accessions to our membership from other churches. But near the close of the year, there were the most encouraging evidences of the presence of God's spirit among us. The church was revived, and so many were led to believe in Jesus, that the accessions to our membership by profession reached fifty persons, more than twice as many had been so received during the entire fourteen years that had elapsed since the organization of the church. Of those who thus united with us, one is now a missionary connected with the Mission of the A. B. C. F. M., at Mardin, and one the pastor of an important church in an eastern city. One of the marked and most important results of this revival, was the establishment of our weekly prayer-meeting, upon a basis of higher spirituality and deeper interest, from which it has never fallen entirely away. Previous to this it had been a mere name, meagre in numbers and feeble in spirit. Since that time it has generally been characterized with vigor and—as prayer meeting are—a good attendance.

The next event of this pastorate, which we regard as worthy of note, seemed when it came upon us a calamity. It proved a blessing. In June, 1861, our house of worship was burned. Endeared to us as it had become, by the great and rich blessings which we had enjoyed in it, all hearts were full of grief when we saw it in flames. But it had again become inadequate to the wants of the congregation, and war then just coming on, there was little probability that any effort to provide more ample room would have been made for some years. Left without any place of worship, we were, however, forced to build. Early in the Spring following our loss, the work was commenced. The experience of a church debt which was had in building our first house of worship, and the simplicity of the appointments of the house of God, which has always characterized this congregation, determined us to build the present plain and commodious structure, which when completed and furnished, as it now stands, had cost less than $19,000. It was completed, and dedicated upon the 22d day of February, 1863, and has no debt upon it. With our entrance into this house, began a period of growth, characterized by constant accessions of those who first made profession of their faith in Christ at this altar. Upon the day of dedication six persons so connected themselves with us, and not more than one or two communion seasons have passed, without a similar experience, while upon two occasions not of communion, persons have been so received. During this period of little more than six years, 324 persons have been received into the church, 153 of them upon profession of their faith.

In the Autumn of 1865, a new church was organized principally from members of this body, and I think wholly from members of the congregation. We have contributed 65 members to that church. This is the second church now having a prosperous existence in our city, the material for the organization of which was drawn mainly from us. Notwithstanding so large a draft upon our numbers, there has been no year of our existence as prosperous as that which followed. God was pleased to quicken those who remained to renewed exertions, and to bless us with gracious refreshings, so that 113 persons were added to us during that year, 1866. The results of this revival were most happy, and the influence of it yet remains to us, a power in the church.

During the twenty-five years which close to-day, there have been received into the church 675 members, of whom 434 united upon certificate, and 241 upon profession of faith. There have been dismissed from the church 256 members, and 46 have died. There now remain in connection with the church 406 members. The baptisms have been 176 infants and 83 adults.

We have not the data from which to determine accurately how much has been raised for benevolent purposes. Since 1855, and up to April, 1869, a period of 15 years, something more than $25,000 has been given to different benevolences, the larger part within the last five years; our contributions for such objects for the year ending last April, being more than $4,000.

It is remarkable how few members of the church have died while connected with it. But forty-six persons in twenty-five years. There have been seven years during which there were no deaths; and the largest number of deaths in any one year was four. Truly may it be said of us,

"Zion stands with hills surrounded,"
"Zion kept by power divine."

The experiences of this quarter of a century have been such as call for the most profound gratitude to God. Such that the few who have been with us from the beginning are filled with wonder and praise. Events which at the time it seemed must result disastrously, have been made to secure great good. Here many souls have been brought to Christ. We have seen the father and the son, stand hand in hand at this altar, to make their first public vows to God. We have seen the child hardly more than an infant, and the man well on toward three-score and ten years, here plight their faith to Jesus. We have seen the first child ever baptised at this altar, coming to it to enlist as a soldier of Jesus. Several whom the present pastor took in his arms as infants, to place upon them the seal of the covenant, have here assumed the vows their parents then made for them. And if with all the joy and blessing, there have been mingled sorrow and chastening, even the grief has brought us nearer to Jesus and to each other. From the dear pastor who fell at the post of duty; to the little one from the infant class, who in the hour of death found His best comforter, Jesus, all the fiery trials through which we have passed, have forged the links which now hold us most firmly, and bring us most closely to our Savior. Everywhere we have met Him. Our dying ones have whispered His name in our ears with their last breath. He has stood with us and comforted us at the graves we have filled with precious treasure. When we have here humbled ourselves before God, our Savior has come with His blessing. When we have come hither rejoicing, He has been our joy. Our hymns have sung His praise, our prayers secured His favor, and our scripture studies have made Him dearer to our hearts. He has smiled upon us out of the happy eyes of the infants, whom parents have brought to this altar, for His blessing, and through the elements of this communion table has He strengthened us. We complete our twenty-fifth year here at the Lord's Supper, grateful for all His mercies, humbled in view of all our short comings, surprised at all He has wrought through such unworthy agents, encouraged by the experiences of the past, and hopeful of the coming years, that the work God has so graciously begun, He will perfect to His own glory.

"We look along the past, and gather themes
For praise to Thee, Thou ever gracious God,
It is a past of mercy, and it teems
With goodness at each step along the road."

"Not always gladness and prosperity,
But always goodness from Thy patient hand;
Always the love that, even in saddest day,
Traced its clear prints upon time's silent sand."

A table showing the annual condition of the membership of the Church, for 25 years:

DATE.	Admitted for year: By Letter	Upon Profession	Loss for Year: *Dismissed	Died	White Sabbath at Date	Number
July 5, 1841						33
Dec. 31st, 1841		6	1	0		38
" 1842	7	0	2	0		43
" 1843	7	0	6	2		42
" 1844	20	1	3	1		59
" 1845	5	5	6	0		63
" 1846	6	1	7	4		59
" 1847	8	2	1	2		6
" 1851	19	0	4	1		8
" 1852	12	0	2	1		89
" 1853	5	2	10	0		86
" 1854	19	2	3	2		102
" 1855	14	3	14	1		114
" 1856	10	0	9	0		115
" 1857	21	2	6	0		132
" 1858	25	30	16	2		189
" 1859	28	1	5	3		210
" 1860	32	10	8	0		244
" 1861	17	1	8	4		240
" 1862	8	2	2	1		247
" 1863	21	11	11	3		265
" 1864	22	14	12	3		286
" 1865	23	17	8	3		315
" 1866	40	68	10	4		384
" 1867	33	18	13	3		384
" 1868	17	15	18	4		396
July 6th, 1869	10	10	11	2		406
Totals	434	241	256	46		406

*Includes members excluded from communion, as well as members dismissed to other churches.

SEPTEMBER TENTH.

Annual Meeting of the Fat Men at Put-in-Bay.

For the past few years the anniversary of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie has been the day on which the ponderous men of the State gather together and hold their annual convention, and Put-in-Bay has very appropriately been chosen as the place for the meetings.

Thursday morning, Sept. 10th, the *Wade* left Toledo with a large delegation of men whose weight allowed them to be classed as with the heavy ones. Among this party were several new candidates for membership. Prominent among these were ——— but we won't individualize. It might make some of the older members jealous. And jealousy is an evil that is to be guarded against at all hazards.

Considerable sport was occasioned on the trip down, by the cumbrous load that blockaded all the passages. At one time something was seen floating in the water, on the starboard quarter, (how's that for a nautical term?) and instantly three or four hundred of the fleshy ones rolled over to that side. Imagine the result. That side almost went under water, while the wheel on the other side beat the empty air. After getting half way down, Captain MCNELLY, by giving each one a place and telling him to remain there, managed to get the boat on an even keel, and then she went along quite smoothly.

At two o'clock the weighing commenced. The following is a correct and revised list of the members present, with their place of residence and weight:

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	WEIGHT.
"C."	Monroeville	220
Jas Marston	Monroeville	220
Peter Mettlying	Adrian	220
Chas Bauman	Sandusky	198
S Baldwin	Weston	202
J Whitmore	Sandusky	274
J Bucio	Toledo	200
Holtz	Put-in-Bay	228
Jacob Miller	Adrian	224
Chas Kutz	Toledo	230
Chas B Curtis	Monroeville	218
J J Wortz	Toledo	228
H E O'nagen	Sandusky	228
G F Lee	Sandusky	228
Dr. D F Chamberlin	Toledo	248
W E Kelley	Port Clinton	224
John Highland	Detroit	228
T H Davis	Toledo	228
Varnist	Detroit	227
J P Stone	Sandusky	224
R W McMahon	Portage	228
J G Templeton	Swanton	228
Thos Grager	Clyde	220
Dr Brown	Green Springs	224
T Gamble	Monroe	224
O Geniese	Toledo	224
S S Walker	Toledo	221
J J Calloway	Toledo	224
J K Seaman	Toledo	247
C E Pratt	Galion	224
John Whitmore	Sandusky	254
H M Morse	Perrysburg	251
G H Spray	Put-in-Bay	251
Jos Krager	Bedevus	214
Stillman Brown	Toledo	198
Geo Deutler	Monroe	220
G Hollister	Norwalk	221
E A Beebe	Put-in-Bay	
H Eichen	Sandusky	220
Michigan Blonde	Tecumseh	240
Nelson Bristow	Sandusky	222
O Smith	Columbus Gr'e	220
Jos Coates	Union City, Ind	228
Dr Nolen	Toledo	222
Davis	Put-in-Bay	226
Swartz	do	248
Henry	do	201
W A Bolster	Coldwater	220
S A Dumond	Ft Seneca	222
D F Walker	Toledo	221
M A Swartz	Adrian	224

As the *Wade* left for Toledo, the two nines were just commencing a game of base ball, which promised to be very exciting. To-morrow (Friday) will be celebrated by various games and matches, a full account of which will be given.

M. C. YORKE.

Defiance.

ED. BLADE:—The ladies of the Methodist church got up a very fine peach and ice cream festival in the vestry room of that church, on last Wednesday evening, which was well attended by the ladies and gents of the town.

The members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this place have changed their meeting night from Saturday to Monday evening of each week, so as to have larger meetings of the members, and thereby create more of a feeling in the hearts of the members of the Order for the great principles which Odd Fellowship teaches.

The Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies left here this morning on the 7.14 A. M. train, for the Northern Indiana Fair, held at the city of Fort Wayne, under the supervision of Chief Engineer John F. Deatreck, where they will test the capacity of their engine, and a good many of the people here have left for a visit to the Indiana Fair, as Mr. J. W. Whitaker said, this morning, 150 tickets.

This town is growing rapidly in business of all kinds, and Defiance ere long will be well represented with manufacturing establishments, and will be a desirable place to live in, as there is a good temperance element here.

HANNIBAL.

Defiance, O., Sept. 10, 1874.

REMINGTON,

Sewing Machines, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely: *Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with* PERFECT LOCK STITCH.

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* DROP FEED. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and *construction very best.*

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has received premiums at many Fairs throughout the United States, and without effort took the grand MEDAL OF PROGRESS—*the highest order of Medal* that was awarded at the late VIENNA EXPOSITION.

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The Greatest Book Offer Ever Made

THE BEST BOOKS PUBLISHED

AND THE

TOLEDO BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL

OR

Locke's National Monthly

AT A LITTLE OVER

The Price of the Periodicals Alone

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to give their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below) at prices merely nominal. The Books offered in Lists ... and 3 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.

We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series;
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series;
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

Shakespeare, Complete, 768 pages.
Byron—Numerous Notes, 640 pages.
Scott—With Notes, 600 pages.
The Arabian Nights, 640 pages.
Burns—With Memoir, etc, 640 pages.
Moore's Poetical Works, 448 pages.
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland.
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages.
Johnson's Lives of the Poets.
Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey.
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portrait.
Cowper's Poetical Works.
Dante—The Vision—Translated by Cary.

This series is the celebrated Chandos Classics, beautifully printed and bound, and sold retail at from $1.50 to $2.00. We confidently recommend them to our patrons. There will be no disappointment.

LIST NO. 2.

For $2.50 we will send any book on this list and the Weekly Blade one year.
For $2.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on this list.
For $1.75 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Cowper—Illustrated by Birket Foster.
Milton's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Wordsworth's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Southey's Joan of Arc and Minor Poems.
Goldsmith, Johnson, Shenstone and Smollett.
Kirke White, (by Southey.) Illustrated.
Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert.
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated.
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert.
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates.
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Ainsworth's Ballads.
Humorous Poetry.
Spencer's Complete Works.
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations.
Herbert's Works

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1874

Terms of Subscription.

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" Ten or more..... 1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

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Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

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PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)
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The Campaign of 1874.

The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS,

with an *extra copy* to any one sending us a club of SIX. Remember that for the campaign, under this offer, any club agent can get

SEVEN COPIES AT THREE DOLLARS

for four months. Send in orders at once for the coming campaign. This offer will remain good till farther notice.

A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of October for all NEW subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

Those who enjoy entertaining reading judiciously spiced with humor, will find it in LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for October. The current number combines the imaginative and amusing with the real and instructive in a happy and judicious degree, while it discusses in a remarkably interesting manner some of the topics which are attracting general attention throughout the country.

We subjoin as indicative of the character of the matter in the October MONTHLY the following table of contents:

I.—Holden. J. Maurice Thompson.
II.—Faith. J. P. Giles.
III.—An August Holiday at Idaho Springs. Mary L. Clough.
IV.—The Doctor's Story. Alfred B. Tozer.
V.—Creators of Art. Mrs. Rosa L. Segur.
VI.—Haps and Mishaps of a City Chap. Will Ham B. Keppel.
VII.—Out of his Danger. Birch Arnold.
VIII.—A Day at Mt. Vernon.
IX.—A Professor Extraordinary. Bayard Taylor.
X.—To Esther. W. D. Crabb.
XI.—The Problem of Co-operation. M. H. Williams.
XII.—Vanished. J. H. K.
XIII.—Notes and Comments. By the Editor.

☞ "I AM GREATLY PLEASED with the FARM JOURNAL," writes a Western lady, "and I think it stands at the head of agricultural literature." The paper which wins this unsought commendation from a lady of well-known literary talent, is sent to subscribers at only Seventy-five Cents a year. See special offer to new subscribers.

☞ THE WEEKLY BLADE treats of all the prominent questions of the current campaign in a clear and forcible manner. Besides, it is the best family paper that can be obtained.

THE WEEK.

Postmaster-General JEWELL, having become fairly installed in his new office, is talking and working seriously at retrenchment. It is stated in a late dispatch that he will shortly begin making changes in the offices and clerks of the department, claiming that there is not a sufficient amount of money appropriated to admit of his retaining the entire force. In other contemplated changes he states that no removals will be made merely to create a vacancy, but wholly for the general good of the service.—We are sorry to state that the September returns from the cotton growing States to the Department of Agriculture, show a heavy decline in the prospect of the cotton crop, in all the States except Virginia where thus far, there has been no material change. In his official report on the Black Hills expedition, Mr. CUSTER takes strong grounds in favor of the prosecution of further investigations and of opening the country to emigration. He has endorsed the reports of the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, but it is worthy of note in this connection that neither WINCHELL nor DONALDSON, the scientific members of the expedition, speak of having actually seen gold themselves.—President GRANT was at Washington for a short time on Monday, but returned afterward to Long Branch. Several members of the Cabinet met him at the White House, and a brief and informal consultation was held.

Latest reports from the laying of the Irish-American cable indicate that the work is progressing favorably toward completion. The steamer *Faraday*, built especially for undertakings of this character, is working admirably, both in laying the cable and recovering it when it was broken under a heavy strain.—New York has been undergoing the sensation of a case of child kidnapping, in which the helpless victim was the infant son of a wealthy German tobacconist. The child was recovered, but died soon afterward.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court has just issued an interesting decision in a recent insurance case, in which it is held that a company is responsible in case their agent had guaranteed the premiums of the insured, even though they had never been paid.—The rumor of the absorption of the Franklin and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies by the Western Union, is denied in a card by President ORTON, of the latter.—MOULTON has made a new statement regarding the BEECHER scandal, a synopsis of which we give elsewhere. It has elicited little attention.

The Ohio Centennial Commissioners held a brief session at Columbus on the 9th, but adjourned to meet again in Cincinnati on the 26th, when they will be joined by the Commissioners of Indiana.—Both Cincinnati and Chicago are at present engaged in holding their annual Art Expositions, and that of the former especially seems successful beyond anticipation, the receipts of the first five days aggregating $16,000.—The reunion of the Army of the Cumberland opened at Columbus yesterday under the most favorable circumstances. It is fully understood that GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN will be present and take part in the exercises.

At a concluding session of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention at Little Rock on the 7th inst., resolutions were adopted strongly deprecating all lawlessness, violence and outrage, whether occurring in that State or another; deploring all attempts to incite a conflict between the races and inviting peaceful and law abiding immigration from the North.—Resolutions similar in purport were passed by the people of Maury county, Tennessee, on the same day.—Vicksburg, Tennessee, last week was the scene of a singular meeting, at which a number of soldiers from the Northern and Southern armies exchanged views, and formed a society to be known as "The Order of the Blue and Gray." It is believed that an order of this character which would bring together the men who were so lately in conflict, would be productive of the greatest good.—A monument to the honor of General NATHANIEL LYON, killed at Wilson's Creek in 1861, is in process of erection at Lyon Park, St. Louis.

At New Orleans on Monday, a collision occurred between an armed body of the White League and a force of Metropolitan police and soldiers under General LONGSTREET. Not less than twenty men were killed and as many wounded. Gov. KELLOGG has been called on by the Leaguers to abdicate, and Lieutenant Governor PENN has taken sides with the mob. Federal aid has been invoked.

Our space to-day prevents more than an allusion to the array of foreign news of general interest which is presented on our eighth page. This, with the correspondence, recent editorials, etc., we refer to our readers for their own examination.

☞ SPEND FIFTY CENTS for the CAMPAIGN BLADE. It is the best possible investment you can make with that amount of money, and will repay the outlay ten times before the four months have expired, for which the paper is sent you! Try it.

☞ A Washington dispatch states that the President has determined selecting a successor to the Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL, as Minister to Russia, until October, or until the return of the Emperor and Court, now absent from St. Petersburgh, which will be sometime in the early part of November. A member of the Cabinet is authority for the statement that the President had decided upon an appointee some time since, but this determination has been abandoned quite recently, for reasons which the Cabinet held to be satisfactory but secret.

☞ A WHOLE LIBRARY of reading matter is contained in our three publications, which will be sent to any address for one year on receipt of three dollars. Write to LOCKE & JONES, publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

THE FARMERS AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The speech of his excellency Governor WILLIAM ALLEN, at Mt. Vernon, O., a few days since, affords a very fair illustration of the attitude of the Democratic party toward the farmers of the country. Always eager to catch at any means which may give them a hold upon the thinking and intelligent class of the country districts, they lose no opportunity of making bids for the support of such voters, and are more than willing at any time to attach themselves to the tail of a popular movement, if so be they may slip into power and plunder unnoticed or unrebuked. No case presents a more striking illustration of this tendency than what is popularly known as the Grange movement.

Briefly stated, the situation is that within the past few years there has been a revival among the farmers. They have awakened to the conviction that they were losing many privileges and advantages, both as individuals and as a class, to which they were fairly and of right entitled; that enlarged opportunities were within their reach, and only honest, united and intelligent action was requisite to make them available. They awoke to the belief that they were in need of more extended social advantages; better and broader education, and literary culture; increased facilities for the purchase of the necessary products of their fellow-men, and better markets for their own; and, last but not least, a more potent a decided voice in the political councils of the State and the nation. And as is generally the case in united efforts, the farmers' movement has prevailed and is prevailing; accomplishing each year tasks that might have once seemed impossible for a generation.

All this awakened activity and energy among the farming population has been carefully directed by the farmers themselves to the accomplishment of purely non-political results. The work is their own, and they are able to perform it. But straitway we find men arising all over the land, who assume the leadership of the farmers' movement, and call upon all their fellows to testify to their fitness and adaptability to the task. We are confronted with journals which have suddenly discovered that they have received an especial call to be the organs of the granges. Our eyes are greeted with the flowing announcements of the merchant or dealer whose unexampled facilities for furnishing his particular merchandise, are all placed at the disposal of the patrons. And there are innumerable politicians who would have the farmers believe that in themselves and their party candidates, is to be found the salvation of the country. Like the false prophets of old, they are crying lo here, or lo there, in a vain attempt to direct attention to some new party oracle.

The farmers of the land owe it to themselves that the organization built up for social, intellectual and commercial benefit should in no degree be diverted to the uses of the political partisan. But this freedom from politics in the Grange should not prevent its members from exercising at all times a vigilant discrimination regarding those who, under the guise of friendship for the farmers' movement, appeal for political aid and comfort. They should bear in mind that there are hundreds of men ready to attach themselves to the farmers' movement like barnacles to a ship, having no wish or thought save their own advancement; while there are hundreds of others who are giving the cause a generous, unselfish support, and who desire to see it prosper, not for their own gain or advantage, but for the cause itself. And so much the more do the farmers owe to these men that political shysters and pretenders should rank in their proper places. It is due the worthy candidate for positions of trust and honor that his claims be established by every fair and efficient test, since only by this means can the claim of the pretender to political virtue be overthrown; just as it is due to the honest merchant that both his prices and his goods be examined, in order that their reliability and excellence may establish a standard to condemn those of the imposter and the cheat.

THE PROFITS OF MIDDLEMEN.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for October, just issued from the press, contains the second of a series of papers on "The Problem of Co-operation." The paper in question is devoted to an examination into the profits of middlemen, and the writer, who is a business man of much experience in different branches of trade, presents a number of facts and figures bearing upon the subject, which will be both new and interesting to the farmers everywhere, as well as to all purchasers of groceries, hardware and dry goods. These papers present a great deal of matter which is quite new, and which touches very directly upon the great question which the Grangers are now considering, viz: "How shall we reduce the cost of our groceries and manufactured articles?" These papers ought to be read freely in every grange in the United States. In addition to these papers, the NATIONAL MONTHLY contains a great variety of original and instructive reading matter, and in quality is in no respect inferior to the four dollar magazines. The October number, containing "The Profits of Middle-men," will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents. Subscription price, one dollar per year. LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ The Remington Sewing Machine is gaining favor with more rapidity than any one now before the public. It is made with the same conscientiousness as regards material and workmanship that characterized their arms, which are standard the world over. The Company want agents to engage in its sale everywhere, and we commend it as a machine that once introduced sells itself. For particulars address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York.

☞ A HANDSOME SALARY can be realized by any active, intelligent young man or woman who will canvass for our publications. Write for a special circular containing instructions to agents, terms, etc. Address LOCKE & JONES, Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BLACK HILLS.

As was anticipated, the *couleur de rose* descriptions of the territory known as the Black Hills, are already bringing forth the predicted results. Advices from Bismarck, Dakota, state that a company of miners have hastily organized in that locality, and will, notwithstanding the orders of the Government to the contrary, proceed to the alleged gold regions in search of that valuable metal. The miners assert that they fear neither cold or starvation, as they are inured to both, and can live wherever the Indians can, nor do they affect to fear the hostility of the Sioux, upon whose reservation they wantonly propose to trespass. Other expeditions will undoubtedly follow the example of the Bismarck miners, and before another month hundreds will brave climatic severity, hunger and the hostility of the war like Sioux, with the hope of picking up gold enough in a few weeks to make them wealthy for life. Certainly the descriptions given by correspondents of the Custer expedition, are as enticing as any related by the companions of COLUMBUS, the followers of PONCE DE LEON, or the companions of DE SOTO. Whether the alluring tales now written regarding this newly alleged Ophir have any more foundation in fact than those which tempted so many hazardous wealth-seekers of the Old World to search in the New for immense nuggets of gold, and fountains of youth, to find only certain remuneration for well-directed toil and effort, and lengthened youth and life in obedience to Nature's laws, remains to be seen.

But when correspondents write that gold is found "in unlimited quantities," in certain described localities, that the very grass grows upon golden earth, a panful of which will yield five cents, and the sum increases with depth until eight feet below the surface the value of the pan is quadrupled; that any ordinary miner, with the poorest luck, can make $25 per day, while his average profits will at least bid fair to reach $100; that the Indians report that gigantic nuggets "lie around loose" and serve to form the ripples in the brooks, and that aside from gold, immense quantities of silver exist; enough infatuated adventurers from all parts of the country will be found to brave every real and imaginary danger in their greedy search for these metals, even though armies of fiery angels with flaming swords guarded the entrances to this cold and hostile Colorado.

Lieutenant CARPENTER, who has recently returned from the Southern agencies of the Sioux, represents that they are bitterly disappointed, and express the keenest sorrow because the Great Father has broken his faith with them, and permitted the white men to enter the hunting grounds of the Great Spirit, which, by a solemn treaty, had been given to them and their children as a reservation upon which their natural enemies were to have no rights. Nevertheless they affirm that it is not their intention to molest visitors, although they intimate that they will not adhere to this policy should their country be permanently invaded by the whites.

Meanwhile it seems probable that when all these reports come to be investigated it will be found that the gold in the Black Hill country will not depreciate the value of the stock on hand to any alarming extent.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

The New Orleans *Republican* of late date replies to the outcries of the *Picayune* and other papers which are protesting against "military interference with the liberties of the people:"

Yes, Messrs. *Picayune*, *Bulletin*, *Bee*, Shreveport *Times* and other incendiary sheets, we are "threatened with martial law and military interference." The effect of this is that all truly honest and honorable people are filled with serene satisfaction, while the rogues and ruffians are trembling in their boots. The time once was when the very thought of martial law here would have been sufficient to create a universal panic, and its first introduction here under the intemperate Twiggs and the renegade Lovell went far to confirm the unfavorable impression. It proved to be anything but beneficent, especially to those who were dragged from their beds at midnight to drill with broomsticks and wooden pikes in cotton press yards. Subsequently the same form of law, under another flag, was administered by General Butler and his successors, and proved to be just, equitable, and so economical that the people never felt the burden of government. It is true certain contumacious persons were chastised with some degree of firmness, but we never heard of an act of injustice against the inoffending.

☞ A FEW THOUSAND MORE names are wanted of Republicans who are not taking the BLADE. Let those of our friends who have occasion to renew their subscription, send us at the same time the names of their friends who ought to take the BLADE, but don't.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in speaking of Parson BROWNLOW'S objection to the Civil Rights Bill on the ground that it would cost the Republicans the political control of the Southern States, says: "Republicanism was bound to lose that control the moment the old ruling class asserted its power in those States." Does the *Commercial* believe that the "old ruling class" are to regain control in the South by such political manœuvres as those of the White Man's League?

☞ THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL is now offering especially favorable inducements to new subscribers. Read the "new offer" in the first column of this page.

☞ But the New York *World*, that cynical and distrustful sheet, thinks that Goldsmith Maid's fast time at Buffalo, Rochester and Boston is a fraud, and that her astonishing record is made by a collusion between her owners and those who divide the gate-money at the respective trotting courses. What a sinful thing is man!

☞ NASBY has been engaged during the past week in working among his Southern brethren, and next week will report further progress. Some of the most telling letters the ex-Postmaster has ever written have been founded on the present exciting state of affairs in the South.

☞ The total exports of wheat and flour from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1874, were equivalent to 86,000,000 bushels.

DISTURBANCES IN JAMAICA.

According to late advices from England, troublesome agitations are in existence in Jamaica between its British rulers and the colonists, who are mostly composed of mixed races and natives. The news, so far as now received, is wholly from British sources, and consequently given under the auspices and with the views of that nation. It represents that a discontented press is exciting the uneducated masses against the Enlisg and English rule, slandering the Governor, and openly reviling the Judges as corrupt and bad men, while the evil passions of the illiterate and ungovernable populace are constantly aroused by telling them that they are "mere beasts of burden," and that the Government is composed of a band of tyrants and oppressors, who heavily tax them, while they themselves will not assist in bearing the burdens which they impose upon the oppressed people.

So great and general has this discontent become, that the Government has not been successful in preventing openly hostile demonstrations, many meetings being constantly held which denounce it as tyrannical and unjust, and according to the language of English correspondents, "teach sedition." An insurrection is feared unless some compromise is speedily effected between the malcontents and their rulers, although the latter maintain that the more enlightened and wealthy colonists favor the government, and that only the ignorant masses manifest dissatisfaction, which is constantly augment by evil disposed men, who instigate rebellion against the authorities, and leave nothing undone to create trouble and dissatisfaction.

TONTINE POLICIES.

If there are any defects in the operations of ordinary life insurance, they seem to be effectually remedied by what is called the Tontine system, which while securing to the families of those who die early a sufficient return for the money invested, secures to the long-lived policy-holders pecuniary advantages proportionate to their continued payments. The principle of this form of insurance is, that the surplus or accumulation on each policy is ascertained and declared at the end of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, the period named by the insured person at the time of his application. The policies terminating by death in the interval are paid, but without their profits, these being reserved to accumulate for the benefit of those who live and keep their insurance in force to the end of the Tontine period.

It has been said in regard to the ordinary form of life insurance: that large sums are received by the heirs of policy-holders who die early, while the heirs of long-lived policy-holders receive less in proportion to the payments; also, that a policy can never be given up without a loss; and that for trivial causes, persons will stop paying their premiums, and give up their policies. Now, the Tontine plan, as its nature shows, not only meets all these objections, but provides a way by which the insured person may give up his insurance contract at a certain specified time, with an absolute gain; and by making it impossible for him to give it up at any other time without a loss, it fosters in him a habit of economy, and urges him to accomplish the object for which the life insurance was effected.

This plan has been practiced now for several years by the Equitable Life Assurance Society; but the Society is careful to recommend the Tontine policy to those persons only who have a reasonable expectation of being able to continue their annual payments to the end of the term. For it cannot, like an ordinary policy, be the first and easiest thing to be given up when the holder meets with pecuniary embarrassment, or is persuaded to use his money in a temporary speculation. Out of a large number of policy-holders, a greater number will of necessity continue to pay the premiums under the Tontine plan than under any other plan; and many a bereaved family will be thankful for that bountiful provision of life insurance, which became their inheritance because of the inflexible principles of the Tontine system of insurance.

ASSYRIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

The researches of the English archæologist, Mr. GEORGE SMITH, in Assyria, have, according to latest accounts, been eminently successful. Over two thousand tablets and fragments of inscriptions of various ages having been unearthed through his supervision and sent to London, the British Museum, where they arrived a few weeks since in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. SMITH is the discoverer of the Deluge Tablet and other interesting inscriptions relating to Biblical archæology. His more recent labors have been upon the site of Sennacherib, from which he recovered most of the tablets lately forwarded to England. In an address delivered before the Biblical Archæological Society of London, since Mr. SMITH'S return from Asia, he has advanced numerous proofs, demonstrating the identity of the Izdubar of Assyrian history with the Nimrod of the Bible, which theory he hopes to be able to establish beyond a doubt, when the various fragments of the tablets are united to other portions of texts and inscriptions previously forwarded to the Museum. This is a herculean labor, requiring much time, and exhausting patience and perseverance. Nevertheless, with able assistants, Mr. SMITH believes he can accomplish it in three years after the excavations now in process at the library in the palace of Sennacherib are completed. When this work is concluded he believes a perfect record will be shown corroborative of the Scriptural history of Assyria.

☞ THE CAMPAIGN BLADE is the cheapest paper in the country, and contains an immense amount of news, politics and carefully selected reading matter. Fifty cents will bring the paper to you for four months.

☞ The best time Goldsmith Maid could show at Boston on Saturday was 2:18. This does not harmonize with her previous performances, and looks a trifle suspicious.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Our Western exchanges bring very encouraging reports of the business prospects of this section for the present season and the coming winter. The first weeks of September being considered as the best time of the year, when some calculation can be made regarding future expectations, as those crops not yet harvested have so nearly reached maturity, that correct estimates can be made of their probable value and a tolerably certain basis for business calculations be deduced therefrom. Notwithstanding calamities which have afflicted certain localities in the South and West, by overflows and grasshoppers, the yield of cotton, sugar, rice, wheat, corn, and every species of cereals, as well as orchard fruits, both of the temperate and semi-tropical latitudes, is generally excellent, and in consequence thereof merchants and manufacturers believe they have the best assurance of a solid, substantial and prosperous business season.

The stringency of the money market, though operating in some measure as a check to that elasticity which it was hoped would have been attained by this time, is not however so great as to retard and depress enterprise, and the strongest hopes are entertained that the West at least will not again experience the business stagnation and prostration, which had so paralyzing an effect upon her industrial resources and her commerce a year since. Increased activity is manifested in all the industrial pursuits, and in consequence commerce has received a new impetus, and the indications of a prosperous business season are very flattering. From the commercial centers of the East, the news is likewise reassuring. While Western and Southern merchants do not buy as heavily as formerly, and more caution and less speculation is evinced, the depression which a year since had such paralyzing effects has entirely passed away, and every indication that the business interests of the country are reviving is apparent. The New York papers state that more manufactured goods have already been sold for the Western and Southern markets than any previous month since the panic, while the banks of that city have a loaning capital of $85,000,000 in excess of last year. Monetary news from foreign sources is likewise encouraging, a feeling of safety and security prevailing in all the leading money markets of Europe.

WOMEN AT HARVARD.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for September contains a statement of the results of the Harvard examination for women, recently held at the termination of the Academic year, from which we condense the following interesting, and to the friends of higher education of women, encouraging facts. The number of candidates who finally mustered up sufficient courage to present their names for examination, was but seven, and even this small number was larger than many strong advocates, and ardent believers in the movement had anticipated, since the examination was very rigid, and the preliminary preparations therefor had involved such a long course of study that few of those who had prepared themselves for the work felt competent to present themselves the first year, after the College Faculty had publicly announced that they would hold these examinations.

Of these seven candidates, all of whom entered their names for the preliminary examinations alone, four received certificates, which entitled them to proceed to the advanced examinations; one failed, and the other two were slightly deficient in one or two branches, and will again be examined in these so soon as they have had sufficient time to prepare themselves. These examinations embraced six days, occupying three hours in the morning and two in the afternoon, and were for the greater part conducted by printed papers of questions, answered by the candidates in writing. To those who maintain woman's ability to enter the higher walks of learning it is a gratifying fact that four out of seven candidates passed at the first trial, and the other two only failed partially, and with a little more preparation in one or two branches will also succeed. The examiners gave general and unqualified praise, upon the neatness and regularity of the written work, and its superiority in grammatical construction and orthography above the average of similar college examinations by male students.

The advocates of these examinations believe that another year will show such an increase in the number of candidates, as to manifest that the university has responded to a greatly needed and much desired want on the part of the public. Among those who presented themselves this year, several desired the certificate as an aid to obtain situations as teachers, while others were only influenced by a love of study and ambition for academic honors. The time fixed for holding these examinations next year is the latter half of May, when many more candidates who feared at this time to take the initiative, will by better preparations, have gained courage to pass the trying and very difficult ordeal. As a noteworthy fact, it is cited that the candidates were given their choice between elementary Botany and elementary Physics and quite contrary to pronounced expectations, all without exception chose the latter. In electing between Greek, Latin and German, one elected Greek, three Latin and three German. This first trial elicited great interest among the friends of the higher education of women who are fully satisfied that now that the initiative step have been taken the constant progress of the movement is insured.

☞ Boys sometimes surprise their parents, in taking a very unexpected turn. A St. Joe father, who undertook to frighten his son by assuming the role of highwayman, was somewhat disconcerted when his offspring pulled a pistol from his pocket and blazed away at the author of his being. The old man rolled over into the ditch, and does not believe in the timidity of his son as much as he did.

ON THE SHELF.

The obituary of Judge LUKE P. POLAND, member of Congress from the Second Vermont district, is in order. The recent election, while it did not definitely settle the question of the succession, showed conclusively that POLAND'S congressional career was at an end, and making a virtue of necessity, he published a card in the Rutland (Va.) *Herald*, withdrawing his name as a candidate for a seat in the Forty-fourth Congress. In his card, Judge POLAND fires a parting shot at his opponents, denying with great emphasis the charges of salary grabbing, using his influence to pass the notorious press-gag law, or employing improper means to secure his return.

The case of Judge POLAND is worthy of remark. Re-nominated by a nearly unanimous vote in a district which gave him a majority of nearly 5,000 on his last re election, he enters the canvass on a careful presentation and explanation of his record, and is signally defeated by an independent candidate. The objections which existed against Judge POLAND'S re-election were general rather than local. His infamous advocacy of the press-gag law prepared by the Washington ring as a means of intimidating and controling the press outside of the District of Columbia, became only too evident in the recent attempt to drag DANA, of the New York *Sun*, before a Washington tribunal, for attacks upon Washington corruptionists. No man learned better than POLAND that in lending his name to such a measure he had made a fearful error, to say nothing of the crime. As in the case of the woman whose epitaph was poetically inscribed upon a country tombstone, explanations, like physicians, were in vain, and the defeated candidate has only his own folly and corruption to thank for his defeat.

There are Democratic papers which will not hesitate to raise the cry of victory over the defeat of a Republican Congressman in an overwhelmingly Republican district. But no act of Republicans in Vermont or elsewhere is more thoroughly consistent with the repeated declarations of the party that it will expose and punish corruption wherever it may exist within its own ranks or those of its opponents. Unlike the Democratic party, it stands pledged to uproot and remove corruption in every form, instead of sheltering and protecting wrong-doers beneath the mantle of party organization.

☞ THE CHILDREN AT HOME always like to read the BLADE. A small amount spent for their pleasure and instruction will bring better interest than the richest mine, or the most valuable piece of land. The BLADE is always filled with choice reading for the home circle, and its columns are free from everything objectionable.

☞ The General Convention of the Disciples of Christ, usually known as Campbellites, will be held in Cincinnati, October 29th. It will be also the twenty-fifth anniversary of their missionary organization. The "Disciples" are a numerous body in Kentucky and Indiana.

☞ H. O. SCHMINGER, of Hampton, Va., says: "I have been a subscriber for the BLADE for three years, and I consider it the best weekly paper I have ever seen in all my newspaper experience, and I am now forty-three years of age, and have been a constant reader for the greater part of that time." We thank Mr. S. for his good opinion, which the BLADE will always strive to merit.

☞ The telegraph announces the death of the distinguished author and statesman, FRANCIS PIERRE GUILLAME GUIZOT, at his residence at Valaicher, on Sunday. Mons. GUIZOT, who had not long since ceased to take an active part in politics, was in his eighty-seventh year, and until quite recently retained his remarkable physical and mental powers almost unimpaired. Both his literary and political achievements unite to give him a distinguished place in the history of his times.

☞ There are more than ten thousand people in the United States, who expect to be the happy possessors of the first grand prize in the Kentucky Gift Concert of $250,000. All of them but one will be disappointed. One will get it, for Governor Thos. E. Bramlette, the manager, at Louisville, has announced that the Concert will positively take place November 30th, 1874; that there will be no further postponement, and that the capital prize will positively be the sum stated. And if our readers want to know more of it, write to him.

SILVER CAROLS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of those interested in music for the young, to the new ry school song book, SILVER CAROLS, just published in this city by W. W. Whitney. It has a Theoretical Department which is short, simple and practical; a department of "Songs for general use in the school-room," which are bright, cheerful and easy; a "Song and Chorus Department" of *sparkling melodies for special occasions* and the *home circle*, which have been arranged with great care. No "fill-up" characterizes the pages of SILVER CAROLS, and all who examine it will agree that the matter is well chosen and skillfully arranged.

WHAT ARE ENGLISH CHANNEL SHOES?—All sewed shoes have the seam that unites sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in the bottom of the sole. This channel has generally been cut in from the edge, leaving a flimsy lip that soon turns up and makes a ragged sole. In England they cut this channel from the surface, as in hand-sewed shoes, and the lip cannot turn up. This channel cannot be cut in poor leather; and thus indicates a good article. A dark line running round the sole near the edge shows where the English Channel is cut.

OPIUM HABIT.—We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Dr. ARMSTRONG in another column.

Hard indeed is the fate of the ruptured person who really believes in his ignorance that his affliction is incurable. The New Elastic Truss without metal Springs is worn with perfect ease night and day, retaining the rupture securely at all times, till a permanent cure is effected. Sold at a moderate price, and sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

A GRAND RALLY.

By an arrangement completed only Monday night an appointment has been made for holding a grand union rally of the people of the Tenth and Sixth Congressional Districts at Put-in-Bay, on Tuesday next, Sept. 22d. Hon. CHARLES FOSTER and Hon. A. M. PRATT have both signified their willingness to be present and address such a meeting, and these gentlemen, with other speakers, whose names are yet to be announced, will make the occasion one of unusual interest. The steamer *Waite* will make a special trip on that day to carry all who may wish to attend, and the customary traveling facilities from Sandusky, Port Clinton and other points to the Bay will be available. It is proposed to make this a people's gathering, and the social features will be a prominent and attractive part. Let every one who can do so arrange to attend this reunion on Tuesday next.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The Judicial Convention held at Clyde on Saturday for the nomination of candidates to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Judges PENNEWELL and COLLINS was well attended, and the contest over the nomination for this county was of a spirited character. It is only saying what is already well known to many that the Lucas County delegation was divided on the question of the candidate, a portion of them supporting the renomination of Judge COLLINS, while a majority of the delegation were committed to the nomination of J. K. HAMILTON, a prominent representative of the younger portion of the bar. The names of GEO. R. HAYNES and B. W. ROUSE, both of Toledo, were subsequently presented by delegates outside Lucas county, as men upon whom the principal opposing factions might unite. While none of these gentlemen, either expected or desired a nomination at the hands of the Convention, even if the reverse had been the case it is due to the opponents of Judge COLLINS to say that their opposition at no time assumed such shape as to render acceptable the name of any candidate who could defeat that gentleman before the Convention. The contest of the Convention was between the conservative, and the younger and more active portions of the Lucas county bar, and the objections which were urged against Judge COLLINS were such as in no degree affect his high character as a judge. At the announcement of the fourth ballot the nomination of Judge COLLINS was made unanimous, and the Convention closed with an excellent feeling throughout all the delegations.

The unanimous nomination of Judge PENNEWELL is a marked compliment to that gentleman's record, and the spirit of harmony manifested over the action of the Convention is evidence that both these gentlemen will receive in the district cordial support and flattering majorities.

☞ Hon. CHARLES FOSTER in a conversation on Saturday with a citizen of Toledo expressed the view that, politics aside, the business interests of Toledo and the Sixth District could hardly fail to suffer, by the election of a Democrat to Congress. To send to Washington a Representative not in harmony with the Administration, and who would of necessity be among the the minority, would be to leave the Sixth District out in the cold in future bills and appropriations, and bring upon ourselves serious loss to our public interests. Add to this the fact that the Democratic party are notoriously the persistent enemies of everything in the line of internal improvements, both in State and nation, and the election of FRANK HURD would hardly be favored by any man having the interests of the District really at heart.

Being a practical and sagacious business man, Mr. FOSTER'S views on this question will have a weight that would not be carried by those of men of less actual experience. But why can not Mr. FOSTER be induced to come to Toledo and give us his views in person? We suggest that the Congressional Committee would find an immense audience anxious to hear what Mr. FOSTER might have to say, not only the political, but on the business aspect of the canvass.

☞ The Prohibitionists of Cincinnati, through their Committee appointed at a mass Convention last week, have issued a circular letter to their brethren in the State at large, saying in substance that they believe the temperance plank in the State Republican platform has removed the only ground of difference between the Republican party and the Prohibitionists; and they accordingly suggest that no independent nominations be made, but that the Prohibitionists throughout the State should support the Republican ticket. The *Enquirer*, seeing in this a consequent augmenting of the strength of the Republicans, gently reminds the Prohibitionists of Hamilton county that the Prohibition party met last winter and placed in nomination a full State ticket. "It is composed," says the *Enquirer*, "of good men and should be supported by people who sincerely believe in the doctrine of prohibition." How beautiful and altogether unselfish this solicitude for the Prohibition ticket and those "who sincerely believe in the doctrine of prohibition!"

☞ A call has been made for a meeting of the Western Board of Railway Commissioners to be held in this city on the 23d inst. Though we are are without definite information, we understand that the subjects which are to be considered are those which were discussed at the recent Saratoga Convention. Nearly all the companies represented at the latter place have signed contracts under which the operations of the Board are to be carried on.

☞ Through a member of the Congressional Committee, we learn that a letter from Gen. SHERWOOD, written since the one to which we referred on Saturday, speaks more favorably of his health, and contains a promise from the General to take such part in the campaign as his time and health will allow.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS IN OHIO.

The following teble, which gives the list of Congressional nominations in this State, so far as made, will be found valuable for reference:

Districts.	Republican.	Democratic.
1	Convention Sept. 17.	Milton Saylor.
2	Convention Sept. 17.	H. B. Banning.
3	John Q. Smith	J. S. Savage.
4	L. B. Gunckel	J. A. McMahon.
5		A. V. Rice.
6	A. M. Pratt	F. H. Hurd.
7	T. W. Gordon	L. T. Neal.
8	W. Lawrence	Convention Sept 14.
9	J. W. Robinson	E. F. Poppleton.
10	Charles Foster	G. E. Seney.
11	H. S. Bundy	J. L. Vance.
12	Convention Sept. 22.	A. T. Walling.
13		M. I. Southard.
14	W. W. Armstrong.	J. P. Cowan.
15	N. H. Van Vornes	W. H. Oldam.
16	L. Danford	Henry Boyles.
17	L. D. Woodworth	D. M. Wilson.
18	James Monroe	
19	J. A. Garfield / S. H. Huriburt, Ind.	D. B. Woods.
20	Convention Sept. 15.	

☞ There are three things that voters should bear in mind regarding the present canvass for Congressman in this district. First, that in the case of the Republican candidate, the office sought the man, and not the man the office; second that Mr. PRATT is a man of unimpeachable private character and that no man who votes for him is asked to do so simply on party grounds; and third, that Mr. PRATT is a man whose ability is unquestioned even by his opponents, and whose influence in Congress will be for the decided good of the district.

☞ Hon. CHARLES FOSTER, of Sandusky, Hon. A. F. PERRY, of Cincinnati, and Hon. A. M. PRATT will address the people of this district at White's Hall on Friday evening, Sept. 25th. With such an array of speakers the only difficulty will be to find room for all who wish to attend. It is understood that, as suggested by the BLADE yesterday, Mr. PRATT will address his remarks especially to our business men.

☞ REUBEN C. LEMMON, one of the nominees of the Democratic Judicial Convention yesterday, has been absent from the city for more than a week past. It is safe to say that the action of the Convention yesterday was without his knowledge, and it might be well for his friends to inquire whether he designs to accept a nomination of this character before they take any further steps for his defeat.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Thieves Break into a Dry Goods Store and Carry Away a Valuable Lot of Silks.

On Saturday evening the store of Mr. A. P. STEWART, the well known Summit street dry goods merchant, was closed at 10 o'clock, Mr. STEWART himself leaving the store at about that hour. Two lights were left burning, as usual, in the rear of the room. Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, one of the clerks entered the store, according to custom, to see if everything was all right.

Apparently all was so, the lights were still burning, the cloths which shielded the shelves from dust were still in their places, the doors and windows showed no signs of having been tampered with. But just as he was turning to leave the store, satisfied with his inspection, he saw a box of goods which had been received too late for opening on Saturday, and placed in the rear of the store, was moved from its original place of deposit, somewhat, and interfered with the passage. This raised his curiosity, and inspecting it, he noticed that the wooden cleats fastening the trap-door into the cellar were broken off. The trap door was opened by the clerk, who descended into the cellar, and there found a valise and five parts of pieces of black silk.

Mr. STEWART was immediately notified, and a careful inspection of the store was made. It was found that the robbers had made their way into the building through the back grating to the cellar. They had commenced to bore through the trap-door of the cellar, but finding the bolt that held it was not strong, had forced it off, and then found themselves in the store. They had evidently not wasted much time in looking around the stock for booty, but had gone directly to the corner where the black silks were kept, and taken of that kind of goods all they could carry away. Nothing else was disturbed in the least. Laces, kid gloves, and colored silks, and other valuable and easily carried goods, were left untouched.

The silks had been carried into the cellar, and probably put into valises, as one new valise was found there which they had split in trying to force the goods into it, and had apparently left it and the goods—the five pieces of silk mentioned previously—in disgust. This was the only evidence of hurry in the entire operation. Outside the thieves had carefully replaced the grating, and scraped the dirt around it with their fingers, so as to conceal the method by which they gained access to the store. They had also forgotten a dark lantern there.

The goods taken will amount in value to $2,500 and $3,000. The pieces left in the cellar are worth about $800. The work was evidently planned and executed with considerable care and deliberation.

ANYBODY LOST ANY PRISONERS?

A Squad of Jail-birds Found on the Lake Shore.

Intelligence reached Sheriff MOORE Sunday that a party of four suspicious appearing men, had been skulking along the shore of the Bay, about seven miles from the city. He thought perhaps it might be some of his fugacious boarders, and collecting a party set out to capture them. The shore of the bay was reached a little after dark; the party deployed as a skirmish-line, and soon the fellows they were after were gobbled up. At first they were disposed to be saucy and talk of resisting, but a vigorous discourse from Colonel MOORE weakened them, and they consented to come along without trouble. They gave their names as Alonzo McConnell, Henry Hackler, John Bocsek and Gus. Hawkey. The first three said they were painters from Chicago, tramping in search of employment, and the last claimed to be a machinist on a similar errand. The first named was about 30 years old, the others from 19 to 24. They are all decidedly hard cases, and have evidently seen the inside of jails before. They were brought to the city and locked up in the Station House.

DEATH OF W. H. GORRILL.

Premature Ending of a Promising Life.

MR. W. S. THURSTIN has received a telegram announcing the death, on Friday, the 11th of September, 1874, at Oakland, Cal., of WILLIAM H. GORRILL, formerly of the law firm of BISSELL & GORRILL, of Toledo.

Deceased was born at Bowling Green, Ohio, January 30th, 1841. In 1862 he graduated at the University of Michigan, in the Law Department, and the same year commenced the practice of law at Toledo, Ohio. Leaving his practice there on account of ill health in July, 1869, he went to California, and there organized the Pacific Bridge Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. This enterprise was remarkably successful, and its operations included the whole Pacific slope.

Mr. GORRILL gave promise of a most brilliant future in his chosen profession. There was but little doubt that, if disease had not cut short his career here, he would in a few years have stood at the head of the bar in this section of the State. He had a rare faculty in making friends and attaching them to him, and his loss will be felt acutely by very many in this city.

Mr. GORRILL married Miss ADDIE WALKER, eldest daughter of Judge WALKER, of St. Clair Mich., who, with one child—aged two years—survives him.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Meeting at Clyde Yesterday—Nomination of Messrs. Lemmon and Finnefrock.

Yesterday the Democratic Convention for the first sub-division of the Fourth Judicial District met at Clyde, and organized by electing Mr. C. S. PARKER, of Huron county, as permanent Chairman, E. J. HUSTON, of Huron county, Secretary, and M. E. TYLER, of Sandusky county, Assistant Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Credentials, Rules and Order of Business:

Erie—Harmon Ohly.
Ottawa—W. H. Reynolds.
Huron—Wm. F. Day.
Sandusky—John T. Garvar.
Lucas—David H. Commager.

The following were appointed a District Central Committee:

Erie—Hon. George Daniels.
Huron—Hon. C. S. Parker.
Sandusky—E. F. Dickinson.
Lucas—W. H. Ingraham.
Ottawa—J. H. McGruder.

Hon. George E. Seney, the gentleman nominated in opposition to Hon. Charles Foster, was present in the Convention, and being called upon, made a little speech, full of hope for the success of the Democracy this fall.

Nominations being in order, Hon. Thomas P. Finnefrocke, of Sandusky county, was nominated by acclamation.

The second nomination was to be given to Lucas county. D. H. Commager nominated Reuben C. Lemmon, and E. S. Dodd nominated Gilbert Harmon. A ballot was taken with the following result:

	Lemmon.	Harmon.
Lucas	17	17
Sandusky	27	..
Erie	16	..
Huron	9	9
Ottawa (unrep)	..	..
	69	26

The nomination of Mr. Lemmon was then made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned.

Prohibition Convention in Henry County.

EDITOR BLADE:—The Prohibitionists met in Convention Monday, for the first time in Henry county. H. M. White, of Damascus, was chosen chairman, and W. T. Chapman, of Ridgeville, Secretary. The Secretary read the call. Two committees, one on Resolutions the other on Nominations, were appointed. While waiting for the committees to consult and prepare their report, remarks were in order. It was conceded by all, that there was a great work to be done in the county, State and nation, and they were the men to do it. Political genealogy of some of the members was given. They did not constitute a one "idea party," but on the contrary had at least "five ideas." They ran their candidate, William Allen was elected, and things moved on smoothly as before; "the sun still continues to rise and the moon continues to shed its placid rays on all."

Mr. Naylor recommended that the State platform be adopted by the county.

Mr. Fouke thought the Republican platform broad enough for all.

The Convention, after hearing the temperance plank, decided that it was "good as far as it goes," but wished to know what was meant by the word "restraint." "Does restraint mean prohibition?" Them's the question.

The Committee then came in with two reports, a majority and a minority report. The majority report was that while there were some names on the People's Ticket that they could not endorse as prohibitionists, yet the ticket was a good one and they recommended that the Prohibitionists do not not nominate a county ticket, but allow each to vote as he should think best.

The minority thought the good of the Town, County and State required them to nominate a ticket. Remarks were made, pro and con, on these reports. They were tabled until after the report of the Committee on Resolutions. After these resolutions had been adopted by sections, the vote was had on the minority report, and lost; then on the majority report, which was carried. A Central Committee was appointed. Mr. Fouke was thanked for the use of his paper, and said paper recommended to the people of the county. Mr. Granger was expected, but was not present. Mr. Pease, of Toledo, was present and consented to talk on this question. To say that these *ultra* Prohibitionists were somewhat conceited, would be drawing it very mild, for example, Principles, sir, principles; the great question now before the people is Prohibition. It is not only the greatest but the only question worthy our attention. "Men who do not endorse the Prohibition party are not fit to receive our votes." Not understanding this, the conservatives decided to support the People's ticket. MODOC.

Napoleon, Sept. 12, 1874.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Their Convention at Clyde.

The Prohibitionists of the 10th Congressional District held a Convention at Clyde yesterday. About fifty delegates were present, and the Convention organized by the election of E. W. PRAY, of Seneca county, as President, and E. G. STEWART as Secretary. W. G. MEADE, of Sandusky county, was nominated as candidate for Representative. A formidably long array of resolutions were presented and adopted, and the Convention adjourned.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—The Lucas County Agricultural Society will hold its fourteenth annual Fair on the Society's Grounds out Dorr street, next week, commencing on Tuesday, the 22d inst. A brick floor is being put down in Floral Hall, and other improvements are being made, which will render this Hall much better in appearance than ever before. A shed one hundred feet long and twenty feet wide is being erected for the display of agricultural implements. Plenty of water will be on hand, as work was commenced to-day on an artesian well. A large force of workmen are at work getting the grounds in readiness for the Fair, which promises to eclipse all others in every respect.

GOING TO MICHIGAN.—We learn that owing to the continued illness of Captain G. W. ORR, late master of the *Chief Justice Waite*, he will remove at an early date to Mount Clemens, Michigan. We hope that the medical springs in that vicinity will do something towards restoring the Captain to his former state of health.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad will sell return tickets, good during the fair, from Napoleon and all points between here and there, for 40 per cent. less than the usual rates.

MAMMOTH STORE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the fact that Mr. L. YOUNG, at his mammoth store, No. 97 Summit street, is offering one of the largest and best selected stock of boots and shoes that has ever been brought to Toledo, at prices which are remarkably low. An examination will convince you that 97 is the place to buy.

Use Dooley's Yeast Powder

If you relish light, elegant biscuits, rolls or pastry. Convenient to have in the house, always ready, reliable, and perhaps no waste of flour with which it is prepared. Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHERS, 99 New Street, New York.

TEACHERS.....ATTENTION!

THE BOARD of Examiners of Lucas County will hold examinations during this year, as follows:

At Maumee City, September 19th,
At Sylvania, October 10th; and
At Toledo, on the last Saturday of each month.

Those answering correctly 65, 75, 85 or 95 per cent. of questions, will receive certificates for 8, 12, 18 or 24 months respectively.

All examinations will begin at 9 o'clock promptly.

A. D. WEST,
A. A. MCDONALD,
S. C. CHUMBAUGH,
Examiners.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention effected a permanent organization on the night of the 8th by the election of D. L. KUYKE, of Columbia, as President, and C. G. NEWMAN, of Jefferson, Secretary. The Convention was in session until after 12 o'clock, on the policy of adopting a resolution pledging the members to abide by the action of the Convention. On re-assembling on the 9th the discussion was resumed, and finally the following platform was agreed upon:

WHEREAS, The Constitutional Convention recently assembled at Little Rock framed a Constitution for the State of Arkansas, and the same has been submitted to the people for ratification on the 13th of October, 1874; and,

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the Convention the Constitution so submitted is just, liberal and wise, and will secure to the State peace and prosperity of properiy. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the people be and they are earnestly requested and advised to use their best efforts to secure the ratification of such Constitution, and to have the same carried into effect and enforced according to its letter, meaning and spirit.

Resolved, That by this movement all persons within the State desiring her future welfare regardless of past issues and differences, are cordially invited to secure the equality of all men before the law, honesty, and capability in the administration of public duty, the speedy punishment of every crime, the purity and freedom of the ballot, the advancement and perpetuity of public education, economy in every department of the Government, and the rightful use of every prerogative of power to the end that the protection of the rights of the whole people shall be complete.

Resolved, That this Convention pledges its unabated exertions to secure the adoption of such a Constitution as well as the election of the persons nominated by it for the different offices on the State ticket.

After settling some minor questions, the nomination for Governor was then declared to be in order. Elisha Baxter and several other names were placed in nomination on the first ballot. Baxter having received the largest number of votes was declared to be the nominee amid the wildest excitement, and a Committee was appointed to wait on him. The Committee soon returned with a letter from the Governor stating that he endorsed the platform of the Convention and was in sympathy with the people as represented in the Democratic Convention and would co-operate with them, but he deemed it best for the interest of the State to decline the nomination, although a nomination was equivalent to an election, and had been tendered him by an overwhelming majority. On the reading of this letter, there was the wildest excitement. Delegates who had before opposed the Governor commenced changing their votes till the vote by which he was nominated was made unanimous. All of them declared that Baxter was a greater man than they had ever given him credit for. After this, a motion was made and carried unanimously of re-nominating Baxter by acclamation, and a Committee was appointed to wait on him, and again tender him the nomination without dissent. Hon. E. H. Ingersoll, the present incumbent, was nominated for Chief Justice, by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned.

The NEW YORK Express says at the beginning of next month a new Democratic organization will be formed. It will consist mainly of all the adherents of the Apollo Hall organization and will take in any disaffected Tammany men who may cesire to join. The leading spirits in the new organization are Sam'l J. Courtney, ex-United States District Attorney; ex-Judge Barrett, Judge Bixby, Frank M. Bixby, Alderman Manheimer, Coroner Flynn, and others. The new organization counts upon a large number of converts from Tammany.

Dr. W. A. Burleigh, the Democratic and anti-monopoly candidate for Congress in Dakota Territory, in a card, withdraws from the contest, assigning as a reason the want of the support of the Democracy, which he relied upon, and the uselessness of running against the well organized Republican party without the united support of the anti-monopolists and Democrats. This leaves the field clear to J. P. Kidder, Republican, and E. W. Mills, Democratic nominee.

J. W. Davis, of Douglass, for Congressman; J. F. Gardiner, of Richardson, for Governor; and Henry Weib, of Buffalo, for Secretary of State, were nominated by the Independents, in convention at Lincoln, Neb., on the 9th. The platform favors the resumption of specie payments as soon as possible, cheap transportation, opposes further land grants to Railroads, favors reduction of tax, tariff for revenue against monopoly and is in favor of a uniform license law.

At the Republican State Convention held at Minneapolis, Minn., on the 9th, Chief Justice J. R. McMillan was nominated for re-election and F. R. E. Cornell, recently Attorney General of the State, was nominated Associate Justice in place of Hon. G. B. Young appointed ad interim Associate Justice by Governor Davis.

At the Democratic Convention for the Second District held at Snakopee, Minn. E. St. Julian Cox was nominated for Congress.

The National Reform Convention met at Jackson, Mich., on the 9th. Col. A. T. McReynolds, of Muskegon, President, and about 50 delegates were present, mostly former Republicans. The Committee made majority and minority reports. The majority report adopted resolutions advocating a reduction of the number and diminution of the power under the National Government and a reduction of salaries.

At Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 8th, the Democratic State Convention met at the State House at 12 o'clock. Hon. J. N. Cypert, of White county, was made temporary President, and Col. S. B. Reardon, of Pulaski, temporary Secretary. A Committee on Credentials was then appointed.

The Republican State Central Committee met at St. Louis, Mo., on the 8th, and after declaring that the Republican party stands pledged to support any movement in this State looking to the peace, prosperity and good government for all, and as many independent Democrats and many Republicans have already united and put a non partisan State ticket in the field without interference with national and local questions. They adopted a resolution calling a State Convention, September 23d, at Jefferson City, to reaffirm the principles of the party, perpetuate its organization and recommend to the Republicans of the State that no State nominations be made, but leave the party free to support such ticket as shall in their judgment be best to secure economy and good government in Missouri.

The Independent State Convention met at Lincoln, Neb., on the 8th inst. The attendance was small, and but little interest was felt therein. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions not having reported up to 10 P. M., the Convention adjourned without having made any nominations.

At Cincinnati, Sept. 9, the Ohio Democratic District nominations for Congress were made as follows: First District—Milton Sayler, re-nominated by acclamation; Second District—Gen. H. B. Banning, re-nominated.

The following nominations were made by the Democratic State Convention at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 10th inst: Governor, Henry Chamberlain, Berrien; Lieutenant Governor, Frederick Hall, Ionia; Secretary of State, George W. House, Ingham; State Treasurer, Joseph M. Sterling, Monroe; Auditor, General John H. Grans, Gratiot; Commissioner of State Land Office, Chauncy W. Green, Oakland; Attorney-General, Martin T. Montgomery, Eaton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Duane Doty, Wayne; Member of State Board of Educators, E. W. Andrews, of Bay.

The ratification of the People's movement of Missouri and the ticket nominated by the People's State Convention a few days ago, was held at the Court House in St. Louis, on the 11th inst. The rotunda of the building and its galleries, were crowded with people and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. Thomas Gault, a prominent lawyer and Democrat, presided, and speeches were made by Major Wm. Genury, the People's candidate for Governor, Senator Schurz and other prominent citizens of both political parties.

At Columbia, S. C., Sept. 11, the Republican State Convention was engaged all day discussing the report of the Committee on Credentials which was presented after being under discussion three days. Chamberlain and Patterson are once more in the ascendancy. As the report of the Credential Committee has been manipulated by the Convention to that end, nothing is likely to be done.

At Leavenworth, Ks., Sept. 11, the State Temperance Convention met and nominated the following ticket: Governor, D. C. Haskell; Lieutenant Governor, P. B. Maxon; Secretary of State, W. H. Robinson; Treasurer, Wm. Fairchild; Auditor C. B. Lines; Attorney General, A. A. Foote; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. M. J. Sharon; Supreme Judge, N. M. Valentine. Mr. Haskell declined as soon as notified of his nomination, and several others will probably do the same. Only 64 delegates were present, representing nine out of seventy Counties of the State.

At Little Rock, Sept. 10th, after reassembling, the Committee appointed to wait on Governor Baxter and inform him that he had a second time been nominated without a dissenting voice, presented a letter from the Governor again declining the nomination for the reason that he did not believe it for the best interests of the State for him to do so. There was prolonged cheering when the Convention again proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. The name of Hon. H. A. Garland was the only one presented. The roll was called and he received the vote of every county. Amid great cheering Mr. Garland sent in a formal letter of acceptance. The following is the remainder of the ticket nominated: Chief Justice, H. English; Associate Justices, David Walker and William Harrison; Secretary of State, B. B. Beavers; Auditor, W. R. Miller; Treasury, T. J. Churchell; Attorney General, S. P. Hughes; Commissioner of State Lands, J. M. Smith; Chancellor, O. R. Witt. A writ was then passed designating the Little Rock Gazette as the organ of the party. The Convention then adjourned, sine die.

At Columbia, South Carolina, September 12th, the Republican Convention nominated D. H. Chamberlain for Governor; R. H. Gluores, present incumbent, for Lieutenant Governor; R. H. Elliott, Chairman Executive Committee. An Independent Republican Convention will be called, as many delegates are dissatisfied, and other nominations will be made.

At the Democratic Convention for the 16th Ohio District, held at Bellaire, on the 10th inst., Henry Boyles, of Harrison county, was nominated for Congress on the first ballot.

The State Temperance Convention met at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 10th inst. The following were nominated: Congressman, J. G. Miller; contingent, J. R. Fairbanks; Secretary, J. Schurz.

At Lincoln, Nebraska, September 10th, the State Democratic Convention assembled. Almost every county in the State was represented and was the largest Democratic Convention ever held in the State. The proceedings were conducted with dignity. Col. J. W. Savage, of Douglass, nominee for Congress; A. Tuxbury for Governor.

At St. Paul, Sept. 10th, the hottest political contest ever known in the State closed by the nomination by the Republican Convention of the Third District, of William S. King, of Minneapolis, formerly Postmaster of the National House of Representatives, for Congress, in place of General James T. Averill, who found himself badly defeated and withdrew his name from the Convention. The resolutions of the Convention are very brief, and are similar in respect of internal improvements, &c., to that of the Second District Convention already telegraphed.

The Democrats of the 2d District of Wisconsin in their Convention at Madison, nominated A. G. Cook, of Columbia, for Congress.

The Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of Illinois has nominated Gen. S. A. Hurlbut for re-election.

Washington Hesing, son of A. C. Hesing, of the Staats Zeitung, who has allowed his name to go before the people as a candidate for Congress in the First District of Illinois, has withdrawn his name.

At Marshalltown, Iowa, Sept. 10, the Anti-Monopoly State Central Committee met and nominated Henry C. Fargo, of Polk county, as the candidate for State Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the decimation of J. W. Barnes.

At Hagerstown Md., Sept. 10, Lloyd Lowndes was renominated for Congress from the Sixth District, by the Republican Convention.

At Gloucester, Massachusetts, Sept. 12th, General Butler opened the Congressional canvass in the Essex District by an elaborate speech, mainly on National topics.

The Pork Packers.

The National Convention of Pork Packers and Provision Dealers met in Louisville, Ky., on the 9th, with about 200 delegates present, representing 12 States. They were called to order by the Vice President, W. B. Hamilton. Speeches of welcome were made by Mayor Chas. D. Jacob and Mr. J. V. Cowling.

The Committees were then announced and retired. The Committee on Credentials made the following report. Inasmuch as there are irregularities in the credentials of delegates in attendance upon this Convention, therefore be it

Resolved, That all persons who are identified in the pork packing and provision trade be entitled to seats in the Convention, and votes from each of the States present be given in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted a year ago in Chicago, upon the following basis: Ohio, 18; Illinois, 17; Indiana, 13; Kentucky, 7; Missouri, 16; Tennessee, 1; Iowa, 8; Kansas, 1; Nebraska, 1; Wisconsin, 7; Minnesota, 1; West Virginia, 1; Michigan, 2; Georgia, 1; New York, 18; Massachusetts, 9; Maryland, 7; Pennsylvania, 7; total, 157.

At Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10, the National Pork Packers' and Provision Dealers' Convention, assembled at 10 o'clock under the following permanent organization: President, William Hamilton, St. Louis; Vice Presidents, William Hughes, Kentucky; James Adams, Illinois; John A. Armsbury, New York; Andrew Maywell, Missouri; Peter Hinkel, Michigan; Briggs S. Cunningham, Ohio; L. L. Kress, Maryland; Peter Ryan, Kansas; William Blackford, West Virginia; W. C. Raymond, Louisiana; W. H. Petitt, Indiana; John C. Smythe, Iowa; Cyrus Dupee, Massachusetts; H. P. Darling, Pennsylvania; James T. Wilson, California; Wm. B. Husby, Tennessee; Secretary, W. H. Maxwell, Cincinnati.

The following report of the Business Committee adopting the Chicago standard for packing was adopted:

We would beg leave to state to the Convention that the Committee on Business have had before them for consideration the National resolutions, and after a careful review of those rules we find it necessary to recommend a change for this Convention to make up the standard of pork. The rule which we desire to change now reads as follows:

Mess pork shall be cut and packed from the sides of well fatted hogs in strips, the hog to be first split through the back-bone or split on one side in two equal proportions. Hard and soft sides, as they are termed, must be packed properly flanked and not back strapped, 196 pounds of green meat numbering not over 16 pieces, including the regular proportion of the flank and shoulder cuts, four layers placed on the edge without excessive crowding or brinsing, must be packed in each barrel with not less than 40 pounds of good foreign or 45 pounds of good domestic coarse salt, and filled up with a good brine as strong as salt can make it. The pork to be cut reasonably uniform with the packers name and location.

The date of packing and the number of pieces in each barrel must be branded on the head with a metalic brand, making an iron or stencil brand at the time of packing.

We desire to change that by substituting the following: Mess pork shall be cut and packed from the sides of well-fatted hogs in strips, the hogs to be first split through the back bone, or if split on one side, then an equal proportion of hard and soft sides, as they are termed, must be packed, properly flanked and not back strapped; 190 pounds of green meat, numbering not over 16 pieces, including the regular proportion of flank and shoulder cuts; four layers placed on edge, without excessive crowding or bruising, must be packed into each barrel, with not less than 30 pounds of good foreign, or 35 pounds of good domestic coarse salt, and filled up full with good clear brine as strong as salt will make it, the pork to be cut reasonably uniform in width; the packers name and location and date of packing, and the number of pounds and pieces of green meat in each barrel must be branded on the head with a metalic brand marking iron or stencil plate at the time of packing. The rule in relation to prime mess pork requiring that shoulder shall not exceed 90 pounds is amended to read, "the shoulder pieces not to exceed 85 pounds in each barrel." This is necessary in order to agree with the rule making 190 pounds to the barrel.

Resolved, That the scratching of brands, the repacking of pork and taking out the surplus weight are practices injurious to the trade, should be discontinued as unfair, if not dishonest.

The resolutions were adopted, and after the transaction of other business the Convention adjourned.

THE SCANDAL.

Moulton's New Statement.

On Friday last, Frank D. Moulton, known as the "mutual friend," published in the New York Graphic a second lengthy statement regarding the Beecher-Tilton scandal, which the Herald summarizes as follows: First—He shows he did render efficient counsel and aid to Beecher after the publication of the Bacon letter, and averring in this respect a wilful falsehood. Second that he was not a blackmailer, and that Beecher was a blackmailer, in that he availed himself of the power which Tilton had over Mr. Bowen to extort through Mr. Claflin from Bowen a certificate of character. Third—That the devices to which he resorted were Beecher's own suggestions, and were made in an effort to help and save Beecher. Fourth—He gives specially in words the justification which Beecher gave to him for his adultery with Mrs. Tilton, namely, that this physical expression of love was as natural as words of endearment he used toward her. This Moulton says, was the first enunciation of the doctrine of free love he had ever heard, and it therefore became impressed deeply in his memory. Fifth—That when he read to Beecher from letters of Tilton to Bowen the charge of rape made by Bowen, that Beecher deemed it necessary to tell him the truth with reference to the woman who was mentioned by Bowen, Beecher saying I didn't commit a rape. It is true I had intercourse with the woman.

Moulton said: "If you are on friendly terms, you had better have a retraction, or else you may be at Bowen's mercy." Beecher did go and obtain the best retraction he could, which appears in the statement. It appears also, from Moulton's statement, that the efforts of Gen. Hatch have been towards the safety of Beecher, in order to save him and the courts from the shame that would ensue from the publication of the whole truth. He has never appeared in New York on this question, except at the suggestion of Beecher's counsel.

Mr. Moulton begins his statement by an apology for its production, in which he says he had hoped Mr. Beecher himself, would, ere this, have made a denial of any intimation, insinuation or averment in his statement, that he, (Moulton) had acted in any way dishonorably towards him. Failing in this hope, it has seemed to Moulton and his friends, that the question of veracity, made by Mr. Beecher, ought to be settled. The statement, so far as it relates to the Beecher-Tilton matter, is an argument by Mr. Moulton based upon the alleged facts already published, and a comparion of his (Moulton's) previous statement with that made by Mr. Beecher. In the new documentary evidence, is a letter from Mrs. Morse to Beecher, and a paragraph in the letter from Mr. Beecher to Moulton, saying: "I enclose a check subject to your discretion." Following, is Mrs. Morse's letter:

October 21st.

MY DEAR SON—You must pardon me for the request I now make. Can you help me in any way by the 1st of November? I am still alone with no respect of any one, with a rent of $1,500 and an income of $1,000. The consequence it with other expenses, I shall be by the first of the month terribly behind hand, as I agreed to pay in monthly installments. I know full well I have no claim upon you in any way, except the sympathy for my lonely and isolated condition. If I should be released from the house, I should gladly do so, for I am convinced it is too far out, all who have been to see my rooms, say so. My darling spent most of yesterday with me. She said all she had in the way of money, was $40 per week, which was for food and all other household expenses aside from rent, and this was given her by the hand of Annie Tilton every Saturday. If you know anything of the amount it takes to find food for eight people, you must know there is little left for clothing. She told me he (Tilton) did not take any meals at home, from the fact she could not get such food as he liked to nourish his brain, and so he took his meals at Moulton's. Just think of that! I am almost crazy with the thought. Do come up and see me. I will promise that the "secret of her life," as she calls it, shall not be mentioned. I know it is hard to bring it up, as you must have suffered intensely, and we all will, I fear, till released by death. Do you pray for me? If not, pray do. I never felt more rebellious than now, more need of God's and human help. Do you know, I think it strange that you should ask me to call you "son," when I have told you, darling, I felt it. I felt if you could in safety to yourself and all concerned, you would be to me all the endearing name. Am I mistaken?

MOTHER.

The concluding portions of the statement relate to accusations against Beecher, said to have been put forth by Bowen, and are of a grossly indecent character.

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America is justly proud of her beautiful ladies, but how many mar their beauty, and lose their health and youth, because prematurely old in appearance, by neglecting to take proper care of their teeth. There can be no excuse for this, as SOZODONT, pronounced by all worthy a place between the sweetest lips, can now be had in all civilized countries.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

The Republican Campaign in Ohio was announced to open on Friday with speeches by Hon. WM. LAWRENCE, at Donelsonville, and Hon. L. B. GUNCKEL at Bowersville. The Republican State Executive Committee have made a number of appointments for different portions of the State among which are the following, which are the first speeches of the campaign by the parties named: Hon. JOHN SHERMAN Springfield, Tuesday evening, Sept. 22; Gov. E. F. NOYES, Toledo, Friday, Oct. 2; Hon. L. D. WOODWORTH, East Liverpool, Tuesday evening, Sept. 29; Hon. J. W. ROBINSON, Mt. Victory, Saturday evening, Sept. 11; Hon. L. DANFORD, Dexter City, Friday evening, Sept. 11; Hon. RICHARD SMITH, Sandusky, Friday evening, Oct. —; Hon. J. T. UPDEGRAFF, Liberty, Monday evening, Sep. 14; Hon. CHARLES FOSTER, New London, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 30.

Of course it is to be understood that these are only a portion of the speeches to be made by these gentlemen, many of whom will devote their attention during the entire campaign to the issues involved. The Committee also announce that other appointments will be made from time to time during the canvass, of which Toledo and vicinity will receive a due share.

In addition to the above appointments, we learn by private letter to the Congressional Committee, that Senator SHERMAN has consented to address the people of Bryan on Wednesday, October 7th, and probably will be able to address a meeting at Bowling Green on the preceding day.

OH CONSISTENCY!

The *Democrat and Herald* claims that any "attempt to excite the voters of the country about what occurred thirteen years ago, must be exceedingly shallow." And yet the Democrats of this district, through an editor of the *D. & H.* as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, sit in judgment in the Congressional enactment of March 18, '69, regarding the status of the 5 20 bonds, which piece of legislation they denounce as creating "a fraudulent addition to the national debt." "Observe the diversity." It is shallow to bring up the record of FRANK HURD and his party friends of thirteen years ago, but it is a matter of grave duty to go back five years to declare what is conceded by able Democratic organs outside the State "a dead issue," to be something which demands the immediate attention of Congress. Will the *D. & H.* kindly inform us just where the line between dead and living questions is to be drawn, and just how far back it is safe to go in reviewing past records without being rendered liable to the imputation of shallowness.

☞ At a meeting of the District Congressional Committee held last week, a resolution was passed inviting General SHERWOOD to take part in the work of the campaign in this district. We have just been shown by the chairman of the committee a letter written by General SHERWOOD in response to this invitation, in which he speaks of being still under the influence of a second attack of malignant fever, while his wife, who is very ill, demand his constant presence and attention. He states, however, that should his own health and that of his wife improve in time to allow it, he will make what speeches he can before the close of the canvass. The letter is dated at Waukesha, Wis., Sept. 9th.

PRETTY FAIR ADMISSIONS.

The *Democrat and Herald* Thursday morning, in speaking of the nominations of yesterday's Republican County Convention, makes some very honest admissions regarding the ticket. Of the nominee for Recorder, the *D. & H.* remarks that while it has nothing to say in favor of Mr. KOUNTZ, it has nothing to say against him. That paper continues as follows:

> James Marston received the nomination for Commissioner. We know Mr. Marston well, and can say nothing truthfully against him. We do not believe him as well qualified for the office for which he is candidate, as Mr. Dowling, who is running on the Democratic ticket for the same office.
>
> Mr. J. L. Stratton, who was nominated for Surveyor, is a well known Civil Engineer, President of the City Council, and a competent man, against whom only political preferences can be urged.

☞ With a singularly disinterested impertinence, the *Democrat and Herald* goes back and labors hard to show that some delegates in the Republican District Convention, who should have done otherwise, failed to vote for SHERWOOD. We should like to know what that matter has to do with the present canvass between PRATT and HURD. It would be about as appropriate as for a Republican to raise an inquiry at this stage of proceedings, as to why HURD was given a nomination that was designed for his partner, but which, after the Republican Convention, SCRIBNER refused to accept.

☞ Through some strange oversight, the *Democrat and Herald* fails to give any space to the report of the Henry County Investigating Committee, appointed to examine into the Democratic plundering of the County Treasury. We should be glad to furnish that paper with an extra copy of the document in question, so far as published, if they have not been able to obtain one.

☞ As will be seen by a paragraph elsewhere, arrangements have been made for the delivering of Gov. NOYES' first speech of the campaign at Toledo on Friday evening, Oct. 2d. The Governor has few superiors as a campaign speaker, and the Republicans of Toledo and vicinity will give him a rousing welcome when he comes among them again.

☞ The *Democrat and Herald* has something to say this morning about the "eradication" of the Democratic candidate for Surveyor, claiming that in this respect he can be pitted any day against his competitor. This is a strong charge. Will the auditor rest silent under this terrible charge of lack of "eradication?" We trust he will not.

☞ It is suggested that as ladies now wear their door-plates attached to their belts, they should carry out the similarity by engraving on the plates the names of the occupants.

THE HENRY COUNTY DEFALCATIONS.

The Investigating Committee Make a Report.

The Committee appointed to investigate alleged frauds and irregularities in the Henry County Treasury, consisting of Messrs. B. E. SHELDON, S. M. HELLER, and JOHN FREASE, have completed their report to the Henry Court of Common Pleas. We make the following extracts from that portion of the report which refers to the official term of W. A. TRESSLER, the Treasurer immediately preceding the present incumbent, VAN FLEET:

Your committee appointed at the February Term, A. D. 1874, to examine books and papers in the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer, find from the sworn statements of the present Treasurer, H. H. Van Fleet, and his predecessor, W. A. Tressler, that since September 8, 1868, to the present time, no accounts current of moneys received or disbursed have been kept by them. For the period from September 7, 1868, to September 1, 1872, occupied by W. A. Tressler, no account of the finances of the county can be found except the tax receipts, stubs and duplicates. Mr. Tressler states that he kept a record of orders paid by him, showing number and amount of each order simply, and that he left said record with his successor when he retired from office. Mr. Van Fleet, his successor, denies all knowledge of the same and don't know that he ever saw it. The present Treasurer has what purports to be a record of orders paid by him, but states that it was not made by himself, and claims to know nothing of numerous mutilations and alterations in said record to which his attention was called by said Committee. Both of said Treasurers say that they have not kept any account of money aside from tax collections. Nor have they kept account with the various funds. No record of disbursements, giving date of payment; number and amount of orders paid; to whom and for what purpose paid, as required by law, has been kept in the Treasurer's office since September, 1868.

So far as Tressler is concerned, we can find no evidence in the Treasurer's office whatever that he disbursed a dollar during his term. From his own testimony concerning his official conduct, it appears that he omitted many duties required of him by law, and that the present deplorable condition of the financial accounts of the office is to a great extent the result of his neglect. We have not been able to discover marked improvement in the conduct of said office by his successor, Mr. Van Fleet, but feel compelled to report the present condition of the books, papers and financial accounts of the Treasurer's office as extremely defective and unsatisfactory, and as such ought not to be tolerated. In regard to the condition of the books, papers, vouchers and accounts of the Auditor's office, the committee are constrained to say that if the custodians of that office had exhausted their ingenuity to throw its affairs into the utmost confusion and entanglement, the result of such effort could not have surpassed the present condition. Disregard to the legal requirements has long been the rule of the office and observance the exception. No record of orders issued has been kept by the present incumbent or his immediate predecessor. No record has been kept by either, of orders redeemed by consolidation as required by order on Commissioners' Journal. Not an order returned by the Treasurer as redeemed prior to March 1st, 1873, can be found, and not an order on the County Fund proper can be found which was returned prior to the September, 1874, settlement. The production of these orders the committee have deemed highly essential to satisfy themselves of the justice and good faith of sundry payments claimed to have been made on such of them as seem to us of very doubtful and questionable character. We have accordingly earnestly demanded their production. Our earnestness in this regard was of no avail. The lawful custodians have declined to answer fully and satisfactorily regarding them. The committee are fully satised that in very many instances a fraudulent use has been made of orders which they desired to inspect, but could not procure.

The chaotic condition of the books, papers and accounts of the Auditor's and Treasurer's office, have made our labors extremely tedious and difficult. We have patiently striven to arrive at a result which would approximate truth and justice to all the parties concerned. We have exhausted our ability and ingenuity and despair of being able to demonstrate the whole truth. There are many missing links, without which demonstration is impossible. From the data at our command, we are able to state a few conclusions with a reasonable degree of certainty, and make a showing in support of them.

We find from the duplicates, settlement sheets, miscellaneous books of Auditor, Auditor's draft stubs and miscellaneous fund book of Auditor, said W. A. Tressler, as Treasurer, received from September 7th, 1868, to September 1st, 1872, Three Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-one and 91-100 Dollars ($385,651.91) That during said period, it is claimed by the Auditor, as shown in his miscellaneous fund book, that said Tressler paid out on orders redeemed by him, and by Ditch and special road abatements the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-three Thousand Eighty-six and 20-100 Dollars ($163,086 20) The amount paid by him to townships and all other corporations during said term was One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Two Hundred and Seventy-two and 21-100 Dollars ($160,272 21.) The amount paid by him to the State Treasurer during said period, was Forty Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-eight and 19 100 Dollars ($40,978.19) The amount of his legal commissions during said period, was Four Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-five and 48-100 ($4,695.48). Total disbursements, including commissions, during said period, amount to Three Hundred and Sixty-eight Thousand Seventy-nine and 96-100 Dollars ($368,079.96). Balance on hand in hands of Tressler, September 1st, 1872, Seventeen Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy one and 95-100 Dollars, ($17,571.95). He passed over to his successor, H. H. Van Fleet, as per final settlement with Auditor, Thirteen Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-three 54-100 Dollars, ($13,173.54), thus retaining of the people's money, Four Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-four and 41 100 Dollars, ($4,434 41), as appears upon the face of the books and records of the Auditor's office.

Said books and records are erroneous, but the errors are all made in favor of the Treasurer and against the county. The credits given Mr. Tressler in the Fund Book are in both, on each Fund and entirely unsupported and too large.

Very much of the time of the committee has been spent in the attempt to establish the truth, or falsity of these said credits. No record of orders paid by Mr. Tressler could be produced. The orders paid and cancelled by him could not be found or produced. No receipts for orders returned could be found. Nothing could be produced from the Treasurer's office throwing any light on Mr. Tressler's credits. The record of miscellaneous orders returned by Mr. Tressler to the Auditor, after payment and cancelation, could not be produced. The Auditor's record of county orders returned by Mr. Tressler, we were able to obtain, and the stubs of orders issued during his term.

The committee then state that they find errors in the books and records of the Auditor's office, which increase the delinquency of Mr. Tressler already shown, as follows, viz:

Error in credits given him on county fund	$7,328 23
Error in credits given him on special road fund	1,055 47
Errors in credits given him on county and river bridge fund	1,214 52
Errors in credits given him on poor fund	
Errors in omitting to charge up delinquent chattel collections	5,600 00

and they proceed to make a specific showing of each fund.

The committee present a lengthy tabular statement, in which, by means of records in the Auditor's office, they trace back the county and county debt fund as far back as Sept. 1, 1865. The result of this examination is shown by the following summary of errors on county fund:

Sept 1, 1871, first erroneous credit as above	$1,112 03
Sept 1, 1871, second erroneous credit as above	1,381 96
Sept 1, 1871, third erroneous credit as above	4,855 44
	$7,349 43

In regard to the county debt fund, the committee say: "The debt of the county September 1st, 1865, as represented by *Consolidated County Orders*, was from $6,000 to $9,000, according to the best information we can obtain from the records and testimony of ex-auditors, ex-Commissioners, and other well advised persons. The weight of the evidence would place it at about $6,000. We have thought best for the purpose of this statement to be governed entirely by the record of consolidated orders made up to Sept. 1st, 1863, and *count as unpaid at that time* all not distinctly marked *cancelled*. Although strong evidence exists that some of these were in fact paid at that date, though not so marked."

This statement shows that on the 1st of September, 1863, the total consolidated order debt of Henry county was $9,541 41. The following extract from the county debt fund statement, shows the condition of that fund during Tressler's term of office.

Sept. 1, 1868—Amount of consolidated order debt	6,227 61	
Interest on same to March 1, 1869	186 81	
	6,413 82	
Deduct amount paid by W. A. Tressler, March 1, 1869	906 95	
Balance after payment as above	5,506 87	
Interest on same to Sept. 1, 1869	165 20	
Sept. 1, 1869—Amount of consolidated order debt	5,201 07	
Deduct amount paid by W. A. Tressler, Sept. 1, 1869	470 24	
Sept. 1 1869—Amount of consolidated order debt	5,202 83	
Interest on same to March 1, 1870	156 05	
	5,357 88	
Deduct amount paid by W. A. Tressler, March 1, 1870	709 60	
Balance after payment as above	4,648 26	
Interest on same to Sept. 1, 1870	139 44	
	4,787 72	
Deduct amount paid by W. A. Tressler, Sept. 1, 1870	764 54	
Sept. 1, 1870—Amount of consolidated order debt	4,023 41	
Interest on same to March 1, 1871	120 70	
	4,144 11	
Deduct amount paid by W. A. Tressler, March 1, 1871	1,275 00	
Balance after payment as above	2,869 11	
Interest on same to Sept. 1, 1871	86 07	
	2,955 18	
Deduct amount paid by W. A. Tressler, Sept. 1, 1878	2,590 33	
Sept. 1, 1871—Amount of consolidated order debt	364 85	

The committee speaks as follows regarding the matter of consolidated orders:

We will next notice the issue of certain consolidated orders of recent dates under circumstances which seem to us peculiar. January 1, 1870, B. F. Stout, Auditor, issued to C. E. Raynolds, his Deputy, consolidated orders 2320 and 2321 for $300 each, but has left no record of the orders taken up and cancelled by this consolidation. February 17, 1870, B. F. Stout issuing to himself consolidated orders 2435 and 2436 for $200 and $210 respectively, but has left no record of the orders taken up and cancelled by this issue. April 16, 1870, C. E. Raynolds, Deputy of J. F. Theek, issued to B. F. Stout, ex-Auditor, consolidated orders 80 and 81 for $300 and $216.20 respectively, and at the same time issued to himself consolidated orders 82, 83 and 84, for $300, $300 and $10 respectively. October 18, 1870, C. E. Raynolds, Deputy, issued to Helen E. Graham consolidated orders 408 and 409 for $500 each. December 6, 1870, C. E. Raynolds issued to Helen E. Graham consolidated orders 482, 483 and 484, for $100, $100 and $101.80 respectively. We have demonstrated that all consolidated orders issued prior to January 1, 1870, were redeemed by September 1, 1871, or that Treasurers Pilliod, McWilliams and Tressler, or at least some one of them, perpetrated frauds in reporting payments from County and County Interest Funds, which they did not make, thus obtaining false credits.

We have carefully scrutinized and examined all matters pertaining to these funds which belong to the per od covered by Pilliod's and McWilliams' terms, and can discover no badge of fraud. McWilliams could not, of course, have obtained any improper credit on county or county debt funds without connivance and fraud on the part of the Auditor. We are satisfied he paid all he reported, as did also Mr. Pilliod. If Pilliod and McWilliams did make the payments they reported, then the unconsolidated floating debt of the county Sept. 1st, 1868, was $1,250.88, and the consolidated debt $6,227.01. If Mr. Tressler did make the payments he reported Sept. 1st, 1869, the unconsolidated floating debt was at that date reduced to $462 92, and the consolidated debt to $5,201.83. September 1st, 1870, he reports and gets credits for payments made on unconsolidated county orders in the sum of $1,112.03 in excess of all such orders issued during the year and the $462 92 afloat September 1st, 1869, and on consolidated debt he reports payments sufficient to reduce it to $4,023.41 at that date. The entire issue of common county orders from September 1, 1870, with all accrued interest being overpaid at the last mentioned date by $1,112.03, the question arises, from what were the consols which were issued to Raynolds, Stout and Mrs. Graham in 1870 in the aggregate sum of $3,438? September 1, 1871, Mr. Tressler reported payments on the consolidated debt sufficient to liquidate it into the small balance shown. The county then stood free from debt if no frauds had been perpetrated upon the Treasury since September 1, 1865. The entire payments reported by Mr. Tressler from county and county debt funds, from September 1, 1868, to September 1, 1872, is in excess of all the orders issued on both of said funds during said period, and the entire debt of the county at the commencement of his term with the interest thereon, in the sum of $7,349 43, WHICH AMOUNT IS THE LEAST MEASURE OF THE MISTAKE MADE AGAINST THE COUNTY AND IN FAVOR OF MR. TRESSLER THAT CAN BE CLAIMED IN ANY EVENT. If the entire county and county interest debt WAS IN FACT DISCHARGED Sept. 1, 1872, THEN this amount is the TRUE MEASURE OF THE MISTAKE. If the debt was not fully discharged at that time, whatever remained should be added to this amount to fully represent the mistake.

We find that Mr. Van Fleet's record, of which he claims to know nothing at all, represents him as having returned old orders on County and County interest funds, as paid by him since Sept. 1, 1872, in the sum of $6,282.24. Mr. Raynolds declines to tell the Committee how great an amount of Henry County orders are now held by himself and friends, on the ground that it would not be proper to discuss his private matters and individual resources with the Committee. We find that on the 15th day of May, 1873, Helen E. Howard (Graham) drew an interest order in the sum of $158, Lucretia Guitteau drew an interest order in the sum of $152 50, C. E. Raynolds drew an interest order in the sum of $123. This aggregate amount $433.50, would represent one year's interest or $7,225, on six month's interest or double the amount, or two years' interest or half the amount. We feel compelled to say that glaring frauds have been practiced by some person or persons having the opportunity, upon the tax-payers of the county from September, 1868, to September, 1873, in connection with the county and county debt fund. The extent of the frauds as pertains to these two funds cannot be less than $7,349.48, and may run indefinitely higher. The limit cannot be set without knowing the amount of genuine orders issued prior to September 1, 1872, outstanding at that date. If any such there were, they should be added to the amount already found.

The committee further state that the Treasurer neglected to take any part in making the semi-annual settlements, and excuses himself from vouching for their correctness on the ground that he had nothing to do with making them! He claims to have kept no accounts current of collections and disbursements, except the duplicates and tax receipt stubs, and but an imperfect record of orders redeemed, which record cannot now be found, in which he claims to have recorded the number and amount of each order of whatsoever kind. He never took any receipt from the Auditor for orders returned, nor certified any statement made officially by him to the Auditor. The Auditor has not safely kept the records of his office covering this period, nor the orders returned, but claims that they are lost. What records we find in the Auditor's office covering this period wear a badge of fraud on very many pages,. Repeated payments on the same orders, at different times, may be instanced as a specimen.

The present Deputy has had the chief management of the Auditor's office since March, 1870, and was also Deputy during the four or five years preceding. Frankness, says the committee, compels us to state that the testimony elicited from him has been of an unsatisfactory, indefinite and evasive character, refusing to answer whenever vital points were passed. We cannot harmonize his conduct and bearing before the committee with integrity and good faith in office. To what extent he may be responsible for the present unhappy condition of the public finances, we forbear to suggest.

At Columbus, O., Sept. 11, the Democratic State Central Committee nominated George Rex, of Wooster, as candidate for Supreme Judge for short term.

JAIL BREAKING.

Large Number of Prisoners Escape From Toledo Jail—Number Recaptured—Deep Laid Plans Successfully Carried Out.

For a long time Lucas county jail has been considered by many of our citizens as being rather unsafe, in consequence of many supposed defects, there having been, during the past year or two, several partially successful attempts to escape from confinement. Yesterday these anticipations were fully realized by the bold and successful attempt to break jail and consequent escape of twenty-four prisoners. It has been ascertained that for several days past the prisoners have been arranging a plan by which to escape, and having perfected their plans, after due deliberation, they accordingly put them into execution with the following result.

The jail is divided into three stories, with an open space in the centre from the basement to the roof, and around this is an iron lattice-work. On the floor of each story are the cells facing the lattice-work, with a hall running between the cells and lattice. The open space was made for the purpose of lighting the cells from a sky-light above, and also for ventilation, besides admitting of a large room in the lower story where many prisoners are allowed to assemble together. The floors are built of heavy plates of sheet-iron, about half an inch thick, riveted together. The lower story being considered the safest part of the building, is occupied by State prisoners, and the upper ones by city criminals. Leading from the hall-way on the third floor, where the prisoners effected their escape, are two doors a few feet apart, built of iron cross-bars a quarter of an inch thick, with heavy locks attached to them. The prisoners on this floor, many of whom are allowed to walk round the hall-way in front of their cells, being fully as safe in one place as the other, by some means got possession of an iron bar, about two and a half feet long, and at the appointed time, with the aid of the implement, pryed up the sheet iron flooring in such a manner as to admit the State criminals from the lower floor. As soon as an opening had been made those below ascended, by means of bed quilts being tied together, and once upon the upper floor, all set to work to open the doors leading into the main hall-way of the building. Using the piece of iron as a crow-bar, they bent the bottom of the inside door upward until several of them could get a good purchase, and, with their hands, doubled the door up so that they could all crawl underneath. They then proceeded to the next door and by means of the iron bar broke the lock loose, so that they had little difficulty in reaching the outside hall. They then proceeded down the stairway, and all stood huddled together waiting for the turnkey to open the outside door, leading into the guard-room, when they intended to make a rush and escape. Turnkey MCMANUS, unfortunately, was at Put-in-Bay. Whether the prisoners had a knowledge of his being out of town, and took advantage of his absence on this particular occasion, is not definitely known.

At about three o'clock Thursday afternoon, Dr. ROOT, physician for the jail, went to the institution for the purpose of attending those who were in need of medical treatment. The colored cook, in company with another attendant, placed the key in the lock and proceeded to admit him, as has been customary heretofore. No sooner was the door unfastened than it was suddenly pust ed open, and the prisoners poured out in a drove, knocking the Doctor and attendants down, and away they scampered in all directions. In coming out, one of the prisoners stepped up to one of the females and struck her a heavy blow on the head, knocking her completely over a large bread-box, that was standing in the room. However, none were seriously injured. An alarm was at once given, and the prisoners were soon pursued. As soon as they gained the Court-House yard they scattered in all directions in order to make their escape more sure, the majority of them going toward Ontario street, and were soon lost sight of. Deputy Sheriff BABBINGTON had a lively race after one, who, in turning round to see whether the Deputy was gaining upon him, ran against a post, knocking him down and raising a swelling upon his forehead as large as a hen's egg. He was easily captured. One lost his shoe, and others their hats, not even stopping to pick them up, so great was their haste in getting away from the vicinity of the Court-House. Before making their escape some of them halted for a moment in the guard-room, and appropriated to themselves a few old pocket-books, knives, and a variety of keys that had been taken from prisoners at various times, the whole lot of little use or value to any one.

The Sheriff being notified soon after the occurrence, distributed his forces in different directions throughout the city, and by dint of perseverence, succeeded in capturing a large number of the prisoners There are nine still at large, and the sheriff is using his best endeavors to ferret out their whereabouts and return them to jail.

There were no less than seventy persons confined in the jail, and it is a miracle that more did not avail themselves of the opportunity to escape, as they were aware of the project, those escaping being in full view of all, while laboring to obtain a passage-way. It seems that only the worst criminals were desirous of making their escape, the others, incarcerated for petty offenses, many of whom had but a short time to serve, not wishing to leave the city, perhaps.

Those who have escaped and are still at large are as follows:

Henry Vaufange, burglary and larceny; Jacob Miller, assault with intent to murder, had one month to serve; Peter Gaffney, petty offense; Patrick Kelley, highway robbery; George Ashton and James Drumpsey, grand larceny; James Eaden, cutting with intent to wound; William Herds, boy aged 14 years, horse stealing; J. W. Foster, highway robbery, brought here from Wauseon, for safe keeping.

It is rumored to-day that Gaffney, or a man answering to his description, has been arrested in one of the neighboring towns of Michigan. The police and others are scouring the surrounding country, in search of the desperadoes, the telegraph is being brought into requisition, and it is almost impossible for the criminals to escape the vigilance of the officers.

This morning County Commissioner NORTON and others visited the jail, with a view of ascertaining what repairs and labors are required to place the jail in a safe condition, that in future it will be impregnable against the combined efforts of criminals to gain their liberty. Several iron manufacturers have been consulted and work will be commenced immediately.

MAUMEE PRESBYTERY.

Semi-Annual Session At Tontogany

EDITOR BLADE:—According to adjournment, the Maumee Presbytery met at this place Saturday afternoon. The attendance was fair and the exercises were of an interesting nature. The opening sermon was preached in the evening by the Rev. J. B. Hubbard, of Bowling Green. The text was from Psalm 50: 2: "Out of Zion the perfection of beauty God hath shined." The subject was well handled and was listened to with great attention.

The Presbytery met to-day in a business meeting. Rev. W. J. Trimble, of Wauseon, asked to withdraw from the Church at that place to take charge of a church in Toledo. After considerable discussion the request was granted.

The judicial committee were engaged in hearing a complaint against Rev. H. H. Budge, one of Wm. McElwee, and a complaint against the session of Westminster Church It has been decided in Mr. Budge's case that the committee had no power to act as he is no longer a member of this body. The other cases are still being discussed.

Among those who were most strongly welcomed were Rev. D. S. Anderson, of Bryan, and Rev. C. Richards, of Maumee City, who are among the oldest members of the body. The next meeting will be held in Bowling Green next spring. L.

Tontogany, Sept. 9, 1874.

The Ohio State Fair closed yesterday. The total receipts are $26,000. This is an excess over last year of over $4,000.

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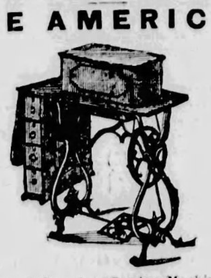

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ESTRAY—COLT—A Black Colt came into my pasture last May. The owner will please call, pay charges and take him away. JOHN DANN, at the residence of Oliver Stephens, East Toledo.

COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top, 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 3 feet deep at the road at west end of ditch, and to be dug with an even grade on bottom of Ditch, running out at a point 40 rods east of road, to zero. The cost of location to be paid into the County Treasury on or before September 1st 1874, and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Ditch, Section, No. of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Ditch Section	1	2	3	4	5
No. of Rods Apportioned	35	25	10	35	16
Names of Land Owners.	Lucas County		Jacob Brandly	Henry Schaemer	Levan J. Birkenbil	Abraham Zeigler
Description of Lands.	County Road	ne ¼ sec 9	nw ¼ sec 9	sw ¼ sec 9	nw ¼ sec 9	nw ¼ sec 9
Range	9	9	9	9	9	9
Town	8	8	8	8	8	8
Section	33	34	34	34	34	34
No. of Cubic Yards	45	150	100	40	50	25
Cost of Location	$20 00	6 66	4 44	1 77	2 22	1 11
Cost of Construction	67 50	22 50	15 00	6 00	7 50	3 75

The Commissioners will hear any objections to the above apportionment which may be offered, in writing, on Monday, August 3d, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.
E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio, Toledo, July 1st, 1874.

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DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blains, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Buirush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness 2:21. Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

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NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

NOTICE

To the Residents of Adams, Manhattan, Oregon and Washington Townships.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, held August 3d, 1874, a petition was received from the City Council of the City of Toledo, asking the Commissioners of Lucas County to enlarge Port Lawrence Township so that the same shall be identical with the limits of the City of Toledo as established by the recently completed proceedings of annexation.

An Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed January 13th, 1873, requires that any change of territory, by annexation, which shall leave a township with less than twenty-two square miles of territory, shall be obviated by annexing such township with less than the minimum amount to a contiguous township or townships, or the annexation to said township from contiguous townships, or the erection of a new township as will in the opinion of the Commissioners best promote justice and public convenience.

The matter of changing the township lines affected by annexation, will be considered by the Commissioners on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at they invite all who may be interested, to give them the benefit of their counsel.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Toledo, August 14, 1874.

FOR SALE

A Farm of 182 acres, 130 acres in good state of cultivation, balance good timber, and well tile drained, two dwelling houses, and all necessary out-buildings, orcharding, etc.; five miles from corporation line of city $18,000; part on time.

AUCHARD & HOLLOWAY,
No 2 Anderson Block

Real Estate Auction!

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1874, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises, the following described real estate, viz: The School House Lot, corner of South street and Plank Road, Section 9, Adams Township, containing half an acre of land.

Also, at same time and place, the School House Building, Table, Chairs, Stove, &c. Terms made known at sale.

C. R. BOWEN,
J. H. MARSTON,
A. D. JONES,
Building Committee.

J. F. PRICE, A. MACKINTOSH, A. E. LANG.

PRICE, MCINTOSH & LANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office No. 4, King & Colburn's Block,

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the Abstract Books of J. W. White, County Recorder. The books are complete and accurate in every particular, and we are prepared to furnish upon moderate terms, legal opinions of, and abstracts of title to county and city lands.

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St. Indianapolis, Ind.

BOND & ALLERDICE

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool.

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

Consignments sol

Farm, Garden and House.

DOUBLING UP CROPS.

How to Make the Most of Your Lands.

GREEN BAY, WIS., Aug. 28, 1874.

No gardener can call himself successful until he has his land in such shape as to raise two crops each year on the *most* of it. If properly handled, much of his *profit* will come in the second crop, sometimes all of it. Now, for an instance, I will give an account of one acre of ground (and it was a very poor acre last year, too, as it had potatoes planted on it without any manure) in our garden for this year. We plowed in a good coat of manure on it this spring, and then top dressed with street sweepings from the Nicholson pavement in the city, and planted early peas, which, if they do extra well, and we get an extra good price are, on high priced ground only a fair crop to raise: that is if we only got one crop from the ground. We got a pretty good crop of peas, and a reasonable price, so I think we came out even on them. The peas were all off by about the 1st of July. Then we loaded the ground with manure, plowed it deep, top dressed with leached ashes, and set out premium flat Dutch cabbage, that promises to-day a *splendid* crop, and I have no doubt but that it will turn out finely. When we can get cabbage in for a second crop by the middle of July, we consider it a very sure crop. Of course it will not do to set some of the largest and latest kinds so late as this, but such as the above mentioned, Winningstadt, &c., will have time enough. On our early potato ground we transplant rutabagas, blood turnip beets, yellow globe mangels, and the like until the first of August. Some object to the labor of transplanting, but we find it by far the cheapest way to raise late roots. The bulbs of the plants should be from one-half to one inch in diameter, and the tops should be cut off to about three or four inches; also, cut the roots the same length, in fact a piece six or eight inches long of the middle of the plant should be used and the rest thrown away. From the first to the middle of August we plant early red top turnip seed. They are the best turnip for table or feed that we have ever used, and we can nearly always get a good crop from seed planted at that time, if the ground be in good order. Of course, in order to crop your land this way, it is necessary to manure heavily and to cultivate well, but one must do that anyway, and the second crops are very often three-quarters clear profit. A market garden, carrying a full line, will have some things that will take the whole season to mature in, such as parsnips, tomatoes, melons, onions, &c. Even on such grounds the earth can be fooled into giving another profit. We plant all our radishes, lettuce, spinach, cabbage seed and the like between the rows of such things. They are out of the way before the latter vegetables get ready to cover the ground much, and so we have the early things at very small cost.

Now, there is no "theory" about this. It is all actual practice, as we shall be happy to prove to any one who will visit us and see for himself. It is the height of absurdity for farmers to get along, as many do, with nothing but straw and perhaps a small allowance of hay for their stock in the winter. If the farmer had to cut short some other crops to get his roots it would not look so silly, but as I sit on my porch writing this, right in front of me lies a field that my next neighbor took a good crop of rye from, and the field might just as well have had one thousand bushels of turnips on it this fall, as to have had what it has now, and will have until the snow covers it up, viz.: weeds and summer-grass, thick as hair on a dog. And then had he taken a good crop of turnips from his land, and kept it nice and clean, he could have had some fun raising the potatoes he tells me he is going to plant there next spring, but I fear it will be anything but fun as it is. Now that same man keeps five or six cows, and next spring they will be as poor as they can be and be alive, and he will tell me when I scold him about it, as he has done before, that it does not pay to keep cows, and it don't pay to farm, and so on. It does not pay *him*, but it might with butter (good) averaging 25 to 35 cents the year round, and a good market for everything he can raise that he does not want to use himself. I can jaw him about as much as I please, for he will never see this. "It doesn't pay to take any paper."

I suppose I had better quit this; I am getting too cross, but it certainly is provoking to see such work. Still, I must say that the farmers in this part of the country are improving in most everything; crops are better and of a better quality than they were some years ago, and folks generally want to improve their farms and their stock. More papers are taken, although the farmers being mostly foreigners, our best English farm papers are not taken nearly so much as they ought to be. In my next I will write something about our way of selling our produce, which is a matter of considerable importance, as a good crop these hard times is sometimes hard to dispose of at paying prices. H. C. S.

Alfalfa or Lucerne.

We are in receipt of numerous inquiries regarding the adaptability of this wonderful forage plant to the latitude of our northern and eastern States, and can only say, that it has been known to do well in some regions of this vicinity when planted upon favorable soils and locations, although its nature is not homogeneous to the colder latitudes. Nevertheless it grows well in Southern England, where it has now become thoroughly acclimated, and where it produces two crops annually. Alfalfa is a native of Chili and Buenos Ayres, whose pampas are densely covered with it, affording nutriment to thousands of cattle during the greater part of the year. It has also found its native home in the arid districts of Southern California, where it flourishes, even when rain has not fallen for six months, remaining green and erect when all other varieties of grasses are withered and dead from heat and long-continued drouth.

As it is, therefore, a native of semi-tropical climes, it is apt to become winter-killed in the north temperate zone. It is a leguminous plant, obtaining a large proportion of its nourishment from the atmosphere, by means of its dense and broad-leaved foliage, and is particularly adapted to climates where long drouths prevail, as its roots penetrate from twelve to fourteen feet into the earth, seeking moisture. It requires three years to attain its greatest perfection, after which it will last for many years, shooting its roots downward until they are altogether out of the reach of drouth. Its nutritious qualities are wonderful. Eleven acres are said to have sufficed eleven horses two hundred and ninety-two days, while eight acres have been known to keep eight horses three hundred and fifteen days. It is excellent fodder for sheep, hogs, and milch cows, the butter made from it being sweeter than from any other grasses, while it is greatly relished by all the above mentioned animals. The chief difficulty in the culture of Lucerne, or Alfalfa, is to find the right kind of soil; and in this authorities differ, some asserting that it grows best on porous and humid soils—others, on hard and clayey soil, if the latter is well cultivated, and others again protest that its full development requires a damp climate and a very rich, loamy soil. But as it is very successful cultivated in the humid climate of England, Switzerland, South Continental Europe and arid California and South America, it must become naturalized to different latitudes, notwithstanding its semi-tropical nativity; therefore, considering its many excellent qualities, no harm can result from giving it a trial in our Northern and Middle States. It requires much care when first sown, and in England the practice is to sow it in drills, and hoe and weed it carefully. After its roots have once become firmly fixed in the soil, it becomes one of the most permanent grasses in the world, remaining in excellent condition for from twenty-five to thirty-five years; but if it is choked by weeds during the first two seasons after planting, or suffers from severe drouth before its roots have become firmly fixed in the earth, it will perish, since it is a very tender plant when young. When once acclimated in the colder latitudes it becomes more hardy than in warmer ones, having been successfully grown in Columbia county, New York, which would indicate that it might be advantageously cultivated in Ohio, Indiana, and even Southern Michigan.—*R. L. S., in American Farm Journal for September.*

When to Cut Grain.

There is a time to cut grain when the berry will be heaviest; and a time when the straw will be brightest and afford the best feed. Luckily, all these advantages may be secured in the one cutting—at a certain point in the growth. This, I need not repeat here, is when the berry is in the dough. It has often enough been written so, and is practiced by many farmers. But the great majority adhere to the old rule. Even those, many of them, who have the conviction that grain should be cut early, still adhere to the old system, let their grain get ripe and the straw dead, fit only for bedding use in the stables. Their loss is considerable in every field where this is done. They do not see the amount of loss, nor ever have made an estimate—so they are no wiser, thinking the loss is not great. Why do they not test this matter carefully and accurately? Why not take a certain area of each and note what difference there is? But even this they will not do, though the trouble is not much. Were they to test this way they would find what others have found—a great difference with all the varieties of grain, in favor of early cutting. They would find that the grain would cut easier, being more tender in the stalk and standing more upright. They would find the stalk, after being cured, partly green in color, equal as a feed (when chopped) to some hay that is made, and better than the hay made when ripe. They would find the berry, perhaps to their astonishment, plumper and heavier, and, of course, brighter, so that the grain would not only be better to feed, but would make better bread, better seed grain and command a better price in market. There would be no shelling at harvestings; the work would be done earlier (some ten to fifteen days), and should the weather be wet at the time so as to put off the work, the grain will not suffer so much; whereas, were it left to stand till fully ripe, a rain or two would leave it in a damaging condition; the loss in such case is often very great. Besides, grain fully ripe will readily grow in the sheaf when exposed to wet; much more readily than when cut in the dough and matured in the stook. It should be partly dried on the swath, all outside moisture off before it is gathered and put up for cure.

The wheat and rye crops in the Mohawk Valley, just harvested, have suffered considerably. The cutting was put off till the grain was ripe, the rains in some cases putting it off farther, and the wet weather occurring after the grain was stooked, both straw and berry are the worse for it. Cut in due time, these rains would have less injurious effect. There is an excellent crop of oats standing. The straw is not over heavy, and will make good fodder if cut in good time and well cured. Let us save this crop, berry and straw, in good condition, since our winter grain and hay has suffered from bad harvessing. The corn crop must also be saved in the same way. The stalks may be made second only in value to early cut clover and grass, while the ear will be the better for early cutting. Shall we wisely save our fodder for next winter's feed, or shall we suffer a scarcity to overtake us as it did last spring? Remember it is quality as well as the amount that is to be considered.—*F. G., in Country Gentleman.*

The Farmer of To-day.

This is what is said of him (it sounds like Joseph Harris) in the *Agriculturist*: "Altogether, the farmer has his hands full. He needs an active brain in an active body. If he has good health, the work should not discourage him. He will pull through. He should not get excited; he should not worry. He should keep cool; and the best way to do this, in more senses than one, is to keep steadily at work. Work will clear the mind and cool the body. But it should be energetic, spirited work, not slow, plodding drudgery. Every stroke should be directed by the mind and be given with a will. It is such work that tells. Few of us realize how much the character of farm work has changed. It is better to run a mowing machine than to swing a scythe all day, but there are men who are not happy unless they are engaged in some hard steady work. They have not patience enough to manage a machine. They are mental sluggards. They want a machine to put itself together, tighten its bolts, to be self-sharpening and self-oiling. Such men are born hewers of wood and drawers of water. They will not make successful modern farmers. The farmer who has his mower, tedder, unloading fork, self-raking and self-binding reaper; who cuts feed, turns the grindstone, and pumps water by wind or horse power; who plants his corn with a drill, hoes it with a harrow, cultivates within an inch of the rows, cuts up the crop, and husks it with a machine, is a very different man from Hodge, the farmer, as he exists in the mind of the novelist or poet. We believe in farmers and in farming. There is not as much isolation on a good farm as in a large city. There is no lack of excitement or of mental stimulus. We have not time to be dull. The seasons are too short and the work too pressing. We are in a hurry to harvest our crop that we may sow the next. We live in the future, and if we aim to improve our farms and our stock, we can yearly see sufficient evidences of real progress to feed our hopes and encourage us to continue our labors. Farming is slow work, but we are building on a solid foundation, and are reasonably certain of our reward. Let us brace our minds with hope and continue the good work. The prospects for good farmers in this country were never more encouraging than at the present time."

Treating Orchard Ground.

The raising of fruit is the raising of a farm crop. Now to do justice to grain, corn, grass and other crops, care has to be taken. We plough, harrow, and get the land in good tilth; we manure it; we drain it if necessary. If these things are neglected, there will be no crop; if negligently done, there will be a poor crop.

Fruit trees are a farm crop. If the land is properly cultivated and enriched, if it is well drained, there will be a good growth; if not, the opposite will be the result. As we treat our orchard so it will be. Hence the effect of our neglected orchards which we so much see. Make the orchard a specialty, that is, devote it to fruit; cultivate the ground for that purpose.

And here an explanation is necessary: If your ground is deeply rich, porous and drained, surface cultivation has little effect. The roots, plunging down, get out of its reach. Manure applied is retained at the surface if the soil is rentitive, as a good, well-balanced soil is. Then grass may be grown and crops removed. We have seen this in numerous cases and with the most gratifying results. And here we have found also the best success in fruit-growing. The best orchard (apple) that we ever knew was in such soil, the roots piercing down many feet, ploughing permitted up to the tree. This orchard was kept constantly in grass; is in grass to-day and as good as ever, and has been uniformly good for the many years that we have known it.

Such land then is an exception to the general culture of the farm. It does not affect the culture of the grain and grass crops, but it is an exception to the treatment of fruit trees. The advantage here is the depth of the soil. The underground strength is made use of, which cannot be reached by the grain and grass crops, though clover does it to some extent, and clover grows excellently in such soil, producing two heavy crops, from five to six tons per acre (in two cuttings). This, however, only when sown thick, from ten to twelve quarts per acre. But trees revel most in such soil. It is the soil that should be devoted to them.

Where there is shallow soil the thing is entirely changed. You now have the roots where you have to feed them. They soon absorb the strength of the scant soil. If, in addition, grass or grain is grown, the matter is still worse, unless the crops grown are given to the land. Then there will be an advantage, because an addition. Or manure may be applied in the regular way. The land may be cultivated, but enrichment must go with it, either in leaving the crop or adding manure. Else the orchard will suffer and finally decay.—*Central N. Y. Cor. Utica Herald.*

The Labor of Fruit Culture.

Speaking of planting fruit, the remark is often made that "it is no use to set out trees; they do no good any more in these parts;" and yet it is beyond dispute that there is no country on the face of the globe that in this respect can beat this one. The fact is, we have been spoiled by the very abundance of our riches. Time once was when all one had to do was to stick in a tree and leave the rest to nature. Immense crops resulted from this simple plan without any effort on the part of the fruit grower. Nowhere else could this be done. By the sweat of one's brow is he to labor, not only for his daily bread, but for his fruit also. No one could expect this Eden-like dispensation to last. Bugs and blights are sure to find out the fruit trees, and one has to battle with them in order to succeed in America, as well as elsewhere.

It is very remarkable that those in daily communication with the soil, as fruit growers, and gardeners, should expect fruit trees to grow without some care. Look at the labor required to grow the commonest farm crops. Besides the horse labor, and the wear and tear of machinery, and the cost of manure, one has to walk about eighteen miles after a plough in order to get an acre of wheat land ready for sowing; and yet with all this hard work and heavy expense, the profit is often not more than ten dollars an acre. It is so of all farm and garden crops. Every one knows that the labor is enormous—hoeing, digging, working away forever.

Fruit culture, to be successful, requires some expense and some labor. But it requires not nearly as much labor as many other kind of things do; and in proportion to the labor, the profits are generally greater.

It is one of the lessons we have to learn that the day when nature took care of our fruits for us, and gave us full crops without trouble or care, is gone by. Fruit growing takes its stand now with all other things. It will yield good returns with ordinary care. He who does not yet know this, and calculates to do as his fathers did, had better leave the fruit trees alone.—*Thomas Meehan, in Forney's Weekly Press.*

Mules vs. Horses.

Mules, on an average, are more valuable than horses, are easier raised, are not as liable to disease, are not likely to run away in wagoning and ploughing, and are longer lived and will do more work, require less feed and attention; they are stronger, will draw heavier loads, and stand a great deal more hardship, and are in every way preferable to the horse for general farm use. Mules come in earlier, being ready for light work when three years old. They will then do enough work on the farm to pay for their feed, and after having attained the age of four years, they are ready for any kind of service. But the horse (colt) must be kept until he is four years old before he is worked at all, and when he is four he must be a first-rate colt to bring as much as the mule will at two years old. But assume the animals are both required for farm work, see what a difference there is in favor of the mule.

The working life of the mule can be as safely estimated at thirty years, as that of a horse at ten years. So while a mule is working its life out, three horses will be required to do equal service.

But these are not the only items. The saving of feed is at least one-fourth, or not less than 647 bushels of corn, 427 tons of hay. These amounts added to the original saving in purchase of animals show an advantage in favor of the use of the mule over the horse of over $1,000 during the ordinary life of the animal.

The mule is less dainty about food; unground grain and dry feed being just the things for him. There are still other advantages in favor of the mule, too numerous to mention in a short article like this. A. D. B.

—*In Farm Journal for September.*

Mulching Transplanted Trees and Shrubs.

We moved last Spring a large sized Seckel pear tree, ten feet high, and had some trouble in carrying it safely through the long protracted drought. Blossoms appeared in profusion, which, of course, dropped off, and it was a decidedly sick patient for many weeks—no leaf appearing and the signs of life very small indeed. There was no absolute wilting of the bark, but it became black in many of the branches.

It is now out in full leaf and vigor, which we attribute, first, to vigorous pruning back, and secondly, to mulching the surface with stones, grass, &c., and washing freely with soap. This mulching, while admitting air to the roots, also prevented baking on the surface, and third, washing the trunk and branches with strong soapsuds, helped materially to restore the languid circulation. Mulching around newly transplanted trees and shrubs, for which stones will do as well as anything, would save many a tree and plant. If not absolutely required by a prevailing drought, as in the case of our Seckel pear tree, it tends to preserve an equable temperature of soil and to protect somewhat against the results of sudden changes of weather.

A gentleman remarked to Judge Hoar that there was but a single lily in the floral decorations of a newly dedicated church. "Well," said the Judge, "you must remember that there was only one rose at the resurrection."

MASONIC PILGRIMAGE.

Proposed Journey of a Party of Masons to the Holy Land, Europe and Africa.

A Masonic expedition to the Holy Land, which will include the principal cities and localities of interest in Europe, Asia and Africa, will leave New York on September 12. The party will consist of at least fifty master masons, under the leadership of Robert Morris, L. L. D., past grandmaster of Kentucky. The trip will occupy 144 days, and will embrace Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, France, England, Scotland and Ireland. The first part of the expedition, from New York, on Saturday, September 12, will arrive at Liverpool on September 22, proceeding to London the same evening. After occupying two days in examining the objects and places of chief interest in London, the party will start for Paris and stop one day, leaving on the 27th of September for Turin, Italy, where they will remain until September 26, when they will start for Venice, via Milan, stopping a short time in the latter place. After remaining in Venice all Thursday, October 1, they will leave that city for Trieste, from which port they will sail on Saturday for Greece, a steamer having been secured for the purpose. On the way the party will stop at the island of Syria, landing on October 8, at Piraeus, where they will visit the Grand Lodge of Greece, and inspect the ruins of classic times. On October 13 the party will return to Piraeus, and sail to Constantinople, arriving on October 18, and remaining seven days, in order to visit the twelve Lodges of Masons, composed of all nationalities in the city. The party will sail from Constantinople on October 22, arriving at Smyrna on the 24th, then by rail to Ephesus, returning to Smyrna in time to meet in convention with the seven Lodges of that place. They will then go to Beyrout Syria, where they will arrive October 29. From this point they will

BEGIN THEIR TENT LIFE,

which is to continue thirty days, during which time the party will visit Gebal, Tyre, Hiram's Tomb, Baalbec, Damascus, Mount Hermon, the Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, Nablous, Bethel, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Dead Sea and River Jordan, Hebron and Joppa. During this tent life the lodge will be opened whenever opportunity occurs, under the traveling warrant of Royal Solomon, mother lodge of the city of Jerusalem. While at Damascus and Beyrout the party will be received by the Masons in those places. In Jerusalem it is proposed to lay the corner stone of the new Masonic hall to be erected in that city. On November 27 the expedition will sail from Joppa for the mouth of the Suez Canal, through which they will pass to Ismalia and Suez, where the party will arrive on November 30, and examine the supposed crossing of Moses and his people from Egypt and Arabia, and the next day, December 1, they will proceed by rail to Cairo, where they will remain four days for the purpose of visiting the pyramids, starting for Alexandria on December 5.

The party will leave Egypt on December 7, and will arrive at Naples on December 11, remaining there five days for the purpose of visiting Pompeii, Vesuvius, and other objects of interest, leaving for Rome on Wednesday, December 16. Six days will be occupied in the "Eternal City" in the inspection of the various antiquities, after which the party will proceed to Florence, and remain there three days. On Christmas Day they will start for Turin; thence for Geneva, where they will remain one day; thence to Berne and Bade, arriving in Paris on December 31, where they will remain six days. On January 7, 1875, they will start for London, remaining until January 12, giving the days to sight-seeing and the evenings to visiting the numerous Masonic lodges of the city. They will then proceed to York and Edinburgh, and will, on January 15, visit Glasgow and Cyr. On January 18 they will proceed to Belfast, and the next day to Dublin, sailing for Liverpool on January 20, in order to take the steamship for New York on January 21. Should no unforseen accident occur, the whole party will arrive in this city on February 2, and dissolve the "Most Traveling Lodge."

MANITOU.

Grace Greenwood's Western Home.

We make the following extract from Grace Greenwood's letter to the New York *Times*, dated at Manitou, Aug. 27:

We have gone to housekeeping in an irregular, off-and-on sort of a way, toiling terribly at getting settled, without sealed "help," (an almost impossible blessing in this otherwise blessed region,) getting our own meals when practicable, and browsing about at the hotels when we can't make things go—that is, when the butcher proves false and the baker unkind, and young vender of the lacteal fluid gets clean out of the milk of human kindness and passes by on the other side. The story of our housekeeping and attempts at improving the property would make a curious tragi-comic Summer idyl. Labor here is scarce, shy, capricious, and exasperatingly independent. Money cannot command it, love cannot coax, woman's art cannot capture it. We have ourselves learned "to labor and to wait." We have done everything possible to lone and desperate women in almost all branches of house carpentry and upholstery. We have hacked and hammered, have painted and polished, putted and plastered; have made carpets and hangings, have hung up pictures and brackets, and screwed down door scrapers. We have done marvelous things with cretonne and chintz, we have draped a lounge, wrestling with the unwieldy matress and boxing fat pillows, and coming out victorious, though somewhat severely "punished." We are not yet through with the twelfth Herculean labor, which is lambrequins manufactured after new and original designs, and mostly without a sewing machine. This small cottage is great in the window line. It is glazed like a conservatory. We threw everything open to the sun and invited him in, and now we are fighting desperately to keep him out.

* * * * * * *

Theft has stolen into our paradise, and frantic drunkenness

"To rise when the sun is down,
And rob the world of rest."

A man engaged in reconstructing our cellar complains of missing tools left at his work over night, taken, perhaps, by a wandering fellow craftsman—a Free Mason—and night before last we three unprotected females were aroused by a burglarious and nefarious attempt to enter our domicile by the bay window. There was rashly rude and alarming work made in forcing open the sash. A—— and H—— struck a light after the usual delay in such cases from unaccountable failure of matches, and stepped boldly out onto the balcony, lamp in hand, and, seeing their coolness, the monsters of wretches fled. After that we all went on a tour of inspection through the cottage to see what damage had been done, and possibly to confront and put to concussion more lackais in human form. It was a solemn and imposing procession. We had no fire-arms, but we were not without deadly weapons. I was burdened with the lamp, yet bore in my good right hand a gleaming dagger—an instrument, by the by, with a history, it having once been the cause of my arrest in Italy in the good old days of Austrian and Papal supremacy, when to bear arms without authority, was a grave criminal offense. A—— carried a Corsican stiletto, the gift of our brilliant friend, Mr. S. S. Cox, and as keen as his wit, but so diminutive as to be chiefly terrible by reason of the awful words graven on its shining blade—"Vendetta," "Morte," H—— brought up the rear, armed with a formidable cotton umbrella. Woe to the hapless housebreaker we might encounter! We searched in all possible and impossible hiding places, in the closets, under tables and lounges, we looked up the chimney, on the pantry shelves, in the clothes basket, but without success; and after refastening the window we re-ascended to our chambers, covered with glory and a cold sweat.

We now give warning to all gentlemen of burglarious proclivities, that a good and gallant friend having provided us with a six shooter, we intend to practice diligently with it, firing promiscuously from our balconies o' nights. I would also especially give notice that I am not Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, and haven't any diamonds, that our silver is plated and our money in the bank, if we haven't overdrawn; that I intend putting alarm bells to all the windows, and setting the shrubbery full of steel traps; that, in short, it is no use for them to call again at Clematis Cottage, and it may be slightly dangerous.

P. S.—Another friend has lent us a brindled bull terrier—very powerful.

GOSSIP.

The common fly has 4 000 eyes.

Wisconsin's old girl is 104 years old.

It takes 260 rails to lay a mile of railroad track.

Queen Elizabeth has fourteen hundred dresses.

Preferred creditors are those who do not dun.

"The cause of woman suffrage"—Scarcity of husbands.

They are so busy in Kansas that they spell it 11worth.

Minneapolis, Minn., spends $700,000 annually for flour barrels.

The leading street musician in Paris pays $600 a year for taxes.

Although a woman's age is undeniably her own, she does not own it.

Catching and canning turtles is a new and profitable branch of industry in Mexico.

When one splits his side with laughter, he should run till he gets a stitch in them.

Over 15 per cent. of the population of the United States are engaged in agriculture.

It is now estimated that about $6,000,000 worth of sugar was lost during the flood in Louisiana.

The tea crop of Japan this year is the largest ever known. This won't affect the retail price, of course.

Lancaster, Pa., thinks it merits the title of churches, having, with a population of less than 25,000 souls, 28 places of worship.

A Pennsylvania child is said to have inherited the eyes and nose of his father, but the cheek of his uncle, who is an insurance agent.

A firm of Connecticut brass and copper manufacturers recently drew a copper coin into 2,700 feet (more than half a mile) of wire.

NEW VERSION:

Mother, may I go out to swim?
No, my darling daughter.
Wear your clothes, my cherubim,
For there isn't any water.

By paying 25 cents a Providence girl can have her future husband's photograph shown her. The clairvoyant is said to have shown Colfax's photograph to one hundred and thirty-two different females under the bargain.

Lines—not by Tennyson, but by somebody else:

'Tis midnight; and the setting sun
Is rising in the far, far west.
The fog now leaves its downy nest;
The peculiar ghost and sportive cow
Hilarious leap from bough to bough.

The total number of immigrants arriving in this country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, is, according to the statement of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, 312,906.

When they tried to force Miss Gay, of Independence, Mo., into a marriage against her will, she kicked the minister's hat off, knocked the young man down, and rode off on a mule, with one foot on each side of him.

The pounding of the stomach for the cure of dyspepsia was the cause of a good joke the other day. Two men were describing what they had done to cure themselves. "Do you knead your stomach?" "I—I—couldn't get along without it!" responded the other in the last stage of astonishament.

"What do you sell those fowls for?" inquired a person of a man attempting to dispose of some chickens of a questionable appearance. "I sell them for profits," was the answer. "Thank you for the information that they are prophets," responded the querist, "I took them to be patriarchs."

A well-to-do farmer's wife at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has a remarkably sociable manner of crusading. She stands in the streets, throws a brick through the window of a saloon, and whispers so as to be heard three blocks, "I'm goin' to die in glory!" And her husband stands across the road and fervently ejaculates "Amen!"

There must be a good deal of suffering in Nashville. The Union and American says: "That kind-hearted gentleman who, with a commendable exhibition of self-denial, presented an indigent family with two dollars in currency yesterday was grieved to meet said family returning from the circus a few hours later."

An inquisitive chap stepped into a marble shop the other day, where Smith was completing the sculpture of a lamb. "Did you cut out that animal?" asked the interrogation point. "Oh, no," said Smith; "the lamb has been there all the time. I only took the marble from around him—that's all."

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants.

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every-day food in this country for children.

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MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, 6 & 8 E. 33d St., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29th, when teachers will class them.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE and Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y. Forty Scholarships. 11 Departments. 201 Boarders. Military Drill. Opens Sept. 9. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

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Read the following opinions:

TOLEDO, Feb. 20th, 1874.

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POSTPONEMENT.
FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
DAY FIXED
AND A
FULL DRAWING ASSURED
ON
MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1874.
LAST CHANCE
FOR
AN EASY FORTUNE!

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all. The day is now absolutely fixed, and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 31st July, but a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

is the last which will ever be given under this charter and by the present management.

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

Monday, 30th Nov.,

that the music will be the best the country affords, and that

20,000 CASH GIFTS,
AGGREGATING
$2,500,000

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LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
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10 Cash Gifts,	15,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
50 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
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500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
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Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all cash		2,500,000

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster-General Jewell has cancelled the contract for penknives, which have been usually issued to clerks about New Years. The custom began when quills were used for writing, and a knife was a positive necessity, and has been kept up since the introduction of gold and steel pens to the present time.

Under the law of last Congress increasing the amount of pensions the increase has been awarded to 3,300 applicants. There are still about 500 applications on file unacted upon.

The startling report is current on good authority that the much lauded "conscience fund," so often boldly declared to be in the safe keeping of General SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States, is being looted by one of his subordinates who happens not to be affected by the same motives that lead the repentant sinners to confess their guilt, and whose confessions he daily scans, but does not appear to be warned thereby.

The recent action of the Treasury Department with regard to the establishment of precautionary measures against the yellow fever, at various ports, is not intended to convey the impression that a disease is prevailing along the Atlantic or Gulf coasts in an epidemic form, but for the purpose of preventing its introduction by ships.

The Postmaster-General has decided that no advance or payment be made to clerks or employes on account of salary for service not rendered and for which compensation is not fully due at the time of payment. This is construed as forbidding advances on account of salary to clerks going home to vote. A similar order will be issued by the Treasury Department.

The September returns of the Department of Agriculture, show a very heavy decline in the prospects of the cotton crop in all the States except Virginia, where it about holds its own. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 87, a decline of 15 during August; South Carolina, 86, a decline of 15; Georgia, 77, a decline of 17; Florida, 77, a decline of 25; Alabama, 81, a decline of 9; Mississippi, 75, a decline of 14; Louisiana, 62, a decline of 21; Texas, 64; a decline of 51; Arkansas, 47; a decline of 40; Tennessee, 40, a decline of 36. The leading cause of this decline is the prevalence over large sections of cotton area of a severe drought accompanied by intense heat.

Notice is given by the Light House Board that on and after the night of Sunday, the 20th inst., lights in the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal will be relighted.

General Custer's final official report to General Terry recapitulates his former statement, and takes strong ground in favor of the immediate opening of the Black Hills for military reasons. He endorses the report of gold discoveries and suggests further explorations next season. Nevertheless Professor Winchell and Professor Donaldson assert that Custer does not know of his own knowledge that any color of gold was found in the Black Hills.

The resignation of Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Division, will take effect on the 30th, in order to give him an opportunity to close his business. S. B. Benson, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Acting Chief.

The Commissioner of the Pension Office has decided as a preliminary to the consideration of claims under the act of June 18th, 1874, for provision for the pension of $50 per month, that the total disability of the applicant must be apparent, showing conclusively that he requires regular aid or the attendance of another person.

Attorney General Williams has given his opinion that the United States troops can be used to remove the outlaws and all unauthorized persons from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe reservations.

Postmaster General Jewell will soon commence making changes in the officers and clerks of the Postoffice Department. Mr. Jewell states that the duty has devolved upon him of carrying out the retrenchment ideas of the last Congress in so far as they apply to his department, and therefore the discharge of the clerical force of the department is unavoidable, as there is no money to keep them in office. This is the sole reason for the discharge of the clerks. In reference to changing the high grade officers, some steps will be taken in that direction, especially where it is deemed that the proposed change will be an improvement on the present incumbents. No removals will be made on the sole ground of making a vacancy, but wholly for the benefit of the service.

It is stated that Commissioner Baker, of the Pension Bureau, in his report to Congress, now in course of preparation, will give great space to the subject of reorganizing his office, taking the ground that a much larger force of clerks is required by the very fact that Congress at every session legislates in some new form in the interest of pensioners whereby the work of the bureau is greatly enlarged, and that this legislation cannot be carried out unless the Commissioner can be granted a sufficient appropriation to carry out the duties underit. The Commissioner will make a strong effort to secure these liberal appropriations from Congress in ext session, or in the event of the failure to do so, intimates his purpose to resign the Commissionership.

THE EAST.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that the contested life insurance policy case, involving $20,000, in favor of the widow of the late Colonel Thomas E. Chickering, against the Globe Life Insurance Company, of New York. The defense claimed that the premiums had not been paid, but the plaintiff showed that the Boston agent of the Company had guaranteed the payment of the premiums to offset his personal indebtedness to Messrs. Chickering, and the court held that the insurance company was bound by the promise of its agent.

The fires in the woods near Hamilton, N. J., have burned over 20,000 acres of valuable timber land and cranberry bogs. The flames are still raging and spreading, and the inhabitants are doing everything in their power to check them. Several fine dwellings have been saved only by their exertions.

The work of laying the new direct cable from the Irish to the American coast has commenced, and the following dispatch from the steamer Faraday reports progress made:

STEAMER FARADAY, Sunday, September 6. —We spliced the deep sea cable with the Irish shore end on the 3d, and had paid out 340 knots when a fault was discovered on the 4th. It was found that a wire had pierced the gutta percha while we were overhauling the cable. It got entangled in some wreckage, broke, and was lost in 2,750 fathoms of water. A grappling apparatus was set at work, and the cable recovered. Insulation is now perfect. We are in latitude 40 deg 50 min. N., longitude 17 deg. 34 min. W.

A New York dispatch says: Edmund Yates has written a letter in reply to the accusations that in his latest fiction he had given a personal description of American celebrities, and had repaid much kindness by personal ingratitude. In the course of the letter Mr. Yates writes: "The pleasantest six months of my life were passed in the United States, and the greatest personal kindness, hospitality, and attention which I have ever experienced, were received there. This is not said with any view to the future, for there is no present prospect of my again visiting America. It is simply a repetition of what I have continually expressed orally, and in print since my return to England, and it is a protest which I desire to place on record against an unfounded charge by which I have been very much distressed."

At Pittsburgh, September 8, at a Convention of Western nail manufacturers, it was unanimously agreed to establish the card at the factories at $3.35 for tenpenny nails, net 60 days, two per cent. off for cash, if paid within 10 days, and no further abatement or discount will be allowed.

The Convention of Western Manufacturers of Iron held at Pitsburg on the 9th, decided not to advance prices at the present above the three cent card.

At Portland, Me., Sept. 8, a great temperance camp meeting began. The weather was fine and a fair attendance. Governor Dingley opened the meeting with a speech of welcome. Among those present are Miss Emma Willard, President Woman's Temperance Association of Chicago, and Miss Oliver, the Ohio temperance orator.

At New York, Sept. 10, The Seamen's Protective Association, Longshoremen, Riggers, and others in like employ, had a street parade to protest against the extortions of captains, boarding housekeepers and shippers, and demanding a fair rate of wages. About six hundred men were in line and conducted themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph, denies the rumor that his company has purchased the controlling interest in the Franklin and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph companies, with the intention of absorbing them. E. D. H. Sweet, of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, also denies the statement.

At Philadelphia, Sept. 10, the colored soldiers' and sailors' mass meeting resolved to suitably celebrate emancipation day. One of the resolutions reads as follows: "That we cherish the loftiest feeling of patriotism and desire no war of races, and do not desire to resort to any violence, but we are determined at all hazards to maintain inviolate the spirit of the emancipation proclamation."

At Philadelphia, Sept. 11th, in the U. S. District Court a bill in equity was presented in behalf of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, vs. N. G. Taylor & Co., an assignee of Jay Cooke & Co., claiming a balance of £22,679 sterling due the London house under a letter of credit. A bill was also presented in behalf of Oliver Teakle, creditor of Jay Cooke & Co., for $4 000, reciting that in June last, the trustee announced funds on hand to pay 5 and perhaps 7 per cent dividend, but in August the trustee stated to him that a preferred claim on the First National Bank of Washington, had swept all the funds from his hands and rendered it impossible to pay any dividend at present, wherefore he prayed that the trustee be decreed to account fully of the bankrupt's estate and of all payments to, and disbursements by him since the estate passed into his hands. The Court ordered the register to appoint a public meeting under the 27th and 28th sections of the act of 1867.

There is great excitement in Green Point, N. Y., in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of an infant daughter of Jacob Hager, a wealthy German tobacconist. The missing babe is only three months old. About six weeks ago Hager engaged as a nurse Lizzie Munker. She remained in the employ of Hager until Tuesday, when she was dismissed. The woman became somewhat enraged upon being informed that her services were no more wanted, but was apparently pacified by the kind words of her mistress. The nurse, after lingering about the house for a few moments, asked Hager if she might take the baby for a sail on the ferry-boat. Her request was granted, and since that time the child has not been seen. About 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the woman Munker entered Hager's residence. Her clothing was torn and soiled, her hair disordered, and her hands and dress covered with blood. Hager immediately caused her arrest on the charge of kidnapping. Yesterday morning she told a long and rambling story concerning the lost child, about it being taken from her by two men after they had blindfolded and took her to a dingy house on a side street. On the handkerchief being removed she immediately cried for help, when the men became very angry and cut her on the arms, neck and shoulders with a knife. They then left her in a dark room, taking the child with them. She effected her escape by prying open the shutter and jumping from the window. The child was afterward discovered in a starving condition, and died soon after its recovery.

At Twin Mountain House, N. H., Sept 13th, Mr. Beecher preached to a similar throng to that of last Sunday, taking for his text the fifth chapter of Galatians from the 13th verse to the 18th inclusive—"For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty, only use not liberty for occasion to the flesh." Mr. Beecher has seldom preached with more vigor or delivered a more effective discourse. His subject to the end and drift of his discourse was the full meaning of the religion in man, which he argued to be liberty—that liberty which comes from perfect unconscious automatic obedience to law.

At Boston, Sept. 12, there was a special race at Beacon Park, between Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton and the American Girl. Fullerton won the first and the Maid the next three heats, easily. Her best time was 2.18.

The employes of the Reading Railroad, will this week be put on half time, on account of the general stagnation of the trade.

A dispatch says: Governor Dix has decided the case of Mayor Havemeyer, of New York. He condemns in pointed terms the action of the Mayor, but while declaring that the power of removal is only limited by the discretion of the executive, it should be exercised only in the interest of the public; that there is no imputation of corrupt motive, and that under all circumstances, he deems it proper to decline any further proceeding in the case.

THE WEST.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, held at Indianapolis on the 7th inst, S. S. L. Hommedieu declined a re-election as President, and William Hannemann, was elected by a unanimous vote. The first Division of the road from Rockport to Jasper has been completed, and there are good prospects for a speedy completion of the entire line.

The decision by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the application for an injunction to compel railroads to obey the Potter law, will not be delivered until the 15th inst.

Governor Davis, of Minnesota, has written an official letter to the Attorney General of the State, requesting him to bring suit at the earliest possible moment against Chas. McIlrath, late State Auditor, and his sureties, for every cause of action which can be sustained against him from evidence adduced by the recent report of the special Legislative Committee investigating McIlrath's accounts.

A dispatch from Bismarck to the St. Paul Evening Journal says that a party of fifty men will leave there in about thirty days for the Black Hills. The party will be composed of experienced miners and hunters, who not only know the color of gold and the habits of the Indians, but are sharp enough to evade the military, and who, once in the Hills, mean live as red men life, and consequently will not bother themselves with supplies to any great extent.

At San Francisco, Sept. 7th, the Supreme Court in the habeas corpus case of 22 Chinese women brought there on the steamer Japan, decided the State law constitutional which regulates such immigration, and remanded them to the master of the steamer Japan. They will be returned to Japan.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 7th reports considerable excitement at Tooele. A demand was made of the late Probate Judge for the records of the court, which was refused by the County Court in session there. The United States Marshal was there with deputies and a large number of armed Mormons. A fight was anticipated, but no collision occurred.

At San Francisco Sept. 9, the Pioneers celebration opened and will continue three days. Business is generally suspended. Large delegations are present from the interior towns and cities. Literary and other exercises at Woodworth Gardens to-day.

The Ohio State Board of Centennial Commissioners held a meeting at Columbus, Ohio, on the 9th for consultation. The Director General, A. T. Goshorn, was present and made suggestions as to plans for future action. It was decided to organize the State at once, so as to have Ohio fully represented at the Centennial. The Board adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, September 25th and 26th, to visit the Cincinnati Exposition and meet with the State Commissioners of Indiana and the Ohio Executive Committee of the National Centennial Board.

The receipts for admissions to the Cincinnati Exposition were $15,000 for the five opening days, far exceeding those for the same period last year, and nearly equal to those of two years ago. There were over 1,000 exhibitors from the country. A registered meeting of the Executive Board of National Exposition Commissioners and Auxiliaries of the Centennial Board of Ohio and Indiana will be held on the 25th. The display has cost exhibitors in putting up and maintaining, not less than $300,000, and all parts of the United States are represented by exhibitors very largely, but mostly so in the machinery and iron departments. Power Hall is so densely crowded that the printing department has been placed in another hall. Over $15 000 in cash and medals will be spent in premiums.

The Saengerfests of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will meet at Saxonburg, Butler county, Pa., on September 19th, 20th and 21st. A number of distinguish visitors will be present.

Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan are expected to visit Cincinnati to-day Thursday, to attend the Exposition and go to Columbus to the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland.

At Grand Rapids September 12, In the Woman's Temperance Convention, reports of County and Congressional Committees were heard, and the work for the coming winter apportioned. Delegates to the National Convention at Cleveland were elected. Mrs. L. M. Boise submitted a report of the Executive Committee. Farewell remarks were made by Mother Stewart, Mrs. Tracy and others, and in evening addresses were made by the Rev. Geo. Duffield, of Ann Arbor, on the present outlook of the temperance cause, and by the Rev. S. G. Graves, and others, and the convention adjourned.

At Chicago, Sept. 12th, the Inter State Exposition was fully under way. The various departments have been put in nearly complete order since the opening day and now is presenting a most attractive display. The machinery, floral and art departments are especially worthy of notice. The attendance is increasing daily and not less than 30,000 people visited the building on Saturday, and the influx of country sight-seers has yet scarcely began. So far the Exposition is in every way a most gratifying success.

THE SOUTH.

At New Orleans, Sept. 12, iron-clads were sold by the Government as follows: Etah, $9,500; Umpqua, $8 900; Winnebago, $7,350, purchased by Nathaniel McKey, of Boston; Iris, $7,400; Youma, $10,075, purchased by Thomas Allen, of Pittsburgh; Kalmath, $7,400, Kawaydin, $7,550, purchased by Shukle, Harris & Co., of St. Louis; Chickasaw, $8,350, purchased by David Campbell, of St. Louis. Total bids, $69,075. It is expected that the sale will be disapproved by the Navy Department.

At Little Rock, Sept. 7th, the enrolled copy of the new Constitution was read at length in the Convention, and signed by all the members except seven Republicans. During the session the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, It is said and believed that the Constitutional Convention of the State of Arkansas, is composed of representative men of the State; and,

WHEREAS, We desire to give expression to the sentiment of the people of our State; and,

WHEREAS, It has been said and published that on account of turbulence, lawlessness and animosity to loyal men of the United States Government, they could not live in security and peace in the Sate of Arkansas; therefore

Resolved, That in the supremacy of the law and its faithful and just administration alone are found all the safeguards of the sacred and inalienable rights of man and the hope of peace, prosperity and the blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, and that we do and will forever discountenance, reprobate and unqualifiedly condemn lawlessness, violence and outrage wheresoever and whensoever found, and that we demand in the name of the State, equal protection, equal justice and equal rights for all, from the highest to the lowest and without regard to race, color or previous condition, and we unqualifiedly and unreservedly pledge ourselves to the same.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely regret and condemn all the brutal outrages committed in violation alike of law, humanity, and the peace of the country in Gibson county, Tennessee.

Resolved, That we earnestly and sincerely deprecate and deplore all collisions between the white and colored people of this and other States, and that we regard those who cherish a disposition to produce a conflict between the two races as enemies to the peace, prosperity and the good government of the State.

Resolved, That in the utmost good faith we earnestly and cordially invite good citizens from every part of our great country and elsewhere, who may feel disposed to come to our State and cast their lot with us, and we guarantee to them protection in the enjoyment of all the rights of men in civilized life.

The Convention got through all the business on the 8th.

An adjournment was had till the 20th of October, five days after the vote on the Constitution. If that is ratified, the Convention will then adjourn sine die.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Maury county, Tennessee, held at Columbia, on the 7th, resolutions were adopted denouncing in strong terms the lawless outrages recently committed at that place. They approved of the energetic policy inaugurated by the Executive of the State, and appealed to the citizens of the counties in which the disturbances have occurred to come earnestly and energetically to their support, and show to the world that they are capable of self-government, and need not the aid of Federal bayonets or Federal intervention to preserve law and order. Chief Justice Nicholson, Judge Martin and other prominent citizens addressed the assembly.

The New York Freeman's Journal has a special cable dispatch from Rome, stating that San Antonio, Texas, has been made a diocese, and Vicar General Pillicer, of Mobile, is named as the first Bishop; also that the Rio Grande District of Texas has been made a Vicariate Apostolic, with Brownsville as its headquarters, and Rev. D. Mouncy, of Montgomery, Alabama, its Bishop. These gentlemen are cousins, and both natives of St. Augustine, Florida.

At Nasaville, Sept. 9, as pecial to the Union and American from Jackson, Tenn., of the 8th, says: Judge Cariel reached this place yesterday, opened and immediately adjourned the Circuit Court in order to return to Trenton and protract the session of his Court there sufficiently long to allow the Grand Jury time and opportunity to follow up their investigations into the recent disturbance in Gibson county, leading to the killing of the negroes who were taken from Trenton jail. Gov. Brown has been at Trenton for several days past and is urging the authorities to extraordinary diligence in ferreting out the perpetrators. A rumor, evidently well founded and discussed on the street here, is to the effect that Gen. Felix W. Campbell, of this place, one of the most prominent lawyers in Tennessee, has been retained at a fee of $30,000 to defend certain parties in the suspected district in the event that they are arrested. Gen. Campbell has been heard to remark that there are two sides to the question, and that when the facts are known, husbands, fathers and brothers throughout the country, north and south, whose blood would curdle at the thought of their wives, daughters and sisters being held in the coerced embrace of these black, lustful brutes, will regret the sheet iron thunder they imagine the occasion has justified.

Dispatches received at the Executive office from New Orleans state that the parish officers of Bienville parish have been waited upon by the White League, and have resigned in consequence.

Regarding the report emenating from the Treasury Department that yellow fever prevails at New Orleans, D. C. White, President of the New Orleans Board of Health, writes to Secretary Bristow, contradicting said report, stating that at this date New Orleans is absolutely free from yellow fever.

At New Orleans several days ago a call for a meeting of former soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies was published, stating the purpose to be to foster and encourage kindly relations between soldiers of the late war, and form a bond of mutual friendship and good feeling. Several parliminary meetings held were largely attended by representatives of both armies. Those of the Union army, residents in the city, being nearly equal in number to the Confederates. At the meeting last night the body formed itself into an association to be known as the Order of the Blue and Gray. The speeches delivered were indicative of the utmost good feeling and relief at this public acknowledgement of the break in the dark cloud of prejudice, which has been oppressing all alike.

At Louisville, Kentucky, Sept. 11th, the Pharmaceutical Convention adjourned at noon. The following committee was appointed on Liebeg memorial: Paul Bud, of New York; John Hancock, of Baltimore; Albert Ebert, of Chicago. The committee will act with the American Executive Committee, of which Prof. J. Lawrence Smith of Louisville, is President.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Boston on the first Tuesday in September, 1875.

At St. Louis, Sept. 13, a monument in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek August, 1861, was inaugurated in Lyon Park, composed of part of the old arsenal ground in the lower portion of the city. Between 3,000 and 4 000 old soldiers and citizens were present, and eloquent orations delivered by Hon. Joseph P. Tatum and Col. John A. Joyce in English, and Valentine Guerman in German. The monument is red Missouri granite, an obelisk 15 feet high, standing upon a granite pedestal 20 feet high. Next year an equestrian statue of the General, now in process of construction by J. Wilson McDonald, of New York, will be erected.

The Texas editorial excursionists arrived at Memphis Saturday morning and were dined at the Peabody by the Chamber of Commerce. They left in the morning for Lookout Mountain, and thence to Richmond, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York. The party numbers about 30, among whom are the following prominent citizens: General A. B. Norton; General Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Immigration; Colonel Elliott, of the Austin Gazette; Major George A. Cutler, of the Dallas Commercial; Major Paddock, of the Fort Worth Democrat; Captain Breading, of the Houston Telegraph; Judge Thurman, of Dallas; N. R. Baker, of the Dennison Times, and others.

At St. Louis Sept. 12, Postmaster General Jewell advertised, through the papers a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the parties who committed what is known as the Gads Hill robbery, in that State on the 31st of January last, and $3,000 for the arrest of the robbers of the San Antonia State, in Texas, in April last.

A call for a Convention (Republican) of reconstructed States, to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 13th of October, is being widely signed by prominent Republicans. The call says: "All Republicans, whether of these or other States, who still earnestly seek to maintain the principles on which the Union was founded and inaugurated, while in the South reconstruction was begun, and who feel an interest in the preservation of law, order and the rights of citizens, are invited to attend this Convention. All should come possessed of the facts as to the true condition in their respective localities, so that an authoritative statement may be made to the country. Republicans of the South equally with good citizens of other sections demand peace and security that prosperity may follow. Why these are not enjoyed by them should be made manifest by this Convention. If there are those anywhere who doubt as to the purposes or capacity of Southern Republicans, or who believe the oppressions under which they are laboring have been magnified, let them come and see and hear for themselves."

The examination of the alleged Kuklux from Gibson Co Tenn., was postponed until the 14. Among the prisoners are J. R. Haile, who had a row with negroes at a barbecue, about paying for a shote he had bought, and Monroe Morgan, who was fired upon by negroes near Pocketsville, which led to the arrest of the negroes who were taken from Trenton jail. The Avalanche reporter had an interview with Dug Jamison, the negro who escaped from the mob. He admits being present when Morgan and Warren were fired upon, and that the negroes had assembled for the purpose of killing a colored man named Butler, and whipping another. He is reticent in regard to his being taken from the jail. He says he escaped by jumping into the creek and that Nelson McGee also escaped.

At New Orleans Sept. 13, in response to a call for a mass meeting on Canal street, to protest against the seizure of arms of private citizens, men began to assemble at about ten o'clock, and by 11 o'clock the broad sidewalks of the great thoroughfare were filled for several squares. Many stores closed and there seems to be a very general suspension of business at this hour 12 M. Addresses are being delivered from the base of the Clay statue. No disturbance of any kind has occurred. Two companies of United States troops arrived this morning, and Marshall Packard reports a regiment en route from Holly Springs, Miss., for this city.

The meeting adopted resolutions requesting the immediate abdication of Gov. Kellogg, and the committee consisting of R. H. Marr, Chairman; Jules Tuyes, Samuel Chapin, Samuel Bell and J. M. Sexas were appointed to wait upon upon the Governor, and the meeting is awaiting the report of the committee.

At Memphis Tenn., Sept. 14, the alleged Gibson county Ku-Klux were brought before U. S. Commissioner Garnett and released on bonds of $5 000 each for their appearance on Friday next.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

Charles Gilpin, Member of Parliament for Northampton, and Lord George John Manners and Sir Henry Storks are dead.

Near Norwich, September 11, a terrific collision occurred on the Great Eastern Railway. Twenty persons were killed outright and fifty were wounded, some very badly. The Railway line is completely blockaded by the debris of the wrecked trains.

By a recent agreement of the Atlantic steamship companies at Liverpool a uniform rate of steerage passage was fixed at £5 for both slow and fast steamers, between Liverpool and Boston.

The strike of the operatives at Bolton stops seventy-four mills, employing thirteen thousand hands. Forty-eight mills, employing seven thousand hands, continue operations. Subscriptions for the strikers have been opened by the trades unions throughout the manufacturing districts.

The London Standard of Sept. 14, says that the Schleswig question is assuming a serious aspect in consequence of the delay in the expulsion of the Danish subjects, and the hostile tone of the German press. Public opinion will compel the Government to send a formal protest to Berlin, and ultimately to retaliate by the expulsion of German subjects from Danish soil.

France.

The Government has suspended for two months the publication of L'Univers for a bitter article against President Serrano.

Jules Simon, in a speech at Rheims urged the dissolution of the Assembly. Monarchy in France, he declared, was impossible. The nation comprised only Republicans and Bonapartists.

Charles Perkins, on trial for obtaining money under false pretenses, has been adjudged guilty, and sentenced to one years imprisonment, and fined 100 francs and ordered to refund the moneys fraudulently obtained. His wife, who is the niece of Ex Queen Isabella, was acquitted.

Senor Vega Armijo, the newly appointed Spanish Ambassador, presented his credentials on the 11th inst. to President MacMahon. He said he hoped the restoration of relations would continue to the termination of war in the Spanish provinces adjacent to France. The President in reply expressed his wishes for the prosperity of Spain, and promised friendly co-operation.

President MacMahon has resumed his tour. He arrived at Lille on the 11th inst. accompanied by Gen. De Cissey. The President will proceed to Arras, Amiens and St. Quinton. At the latter place a grand military parade will be witnessed. Thence the Presidential party will go to Lyons.

Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot, the eminent statesman and writer, died on the 13th at his late residence at Valatcher. He will be buried in St. Duen Cemetery. The funeral will be strictly private and uncermonious in accordance with the wishes of the deceased.

A dispatch says: Partial returns from the election for member of the Assembly in the Department of Marne et Loire, but including returns from all the important towns, give Compte De Mailie, Republican, 36,000 votes; Bruas, government candidate, and supporter of the Septennate, 22,000; Berger, Bonapartist, 19,000. It is probable the election will result in no choice, and another election will have to be held. Compte De Mailie is the present member.

Spain.

It is said that Marshal Serrano will soon take command in person of the Army of the North.

The Carlists recently fired on a train of cars, believing that Austrian and German Embassadors were passengers. The driver and stoker of the train were killed.

General Laforne has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North.

The newspapers of Paris publish an official Carlist dispatch, acknowledging that the Royalists fired on the German gunboats Albatross at Nautilus at Guatura. The dispatch declares that the vessels were endeavoring to effect a landing of armed men, under pretext of exercising their crews, and in conclusion says: "The Carlists will recognize no combination of Serrano and his accomplices, but will exact respect to Spanish territory, and resist the bravado with which the German Government has endorsed the action of the gunboats."

The loan asked by the Government from the banks of $750,000 in bills and $250,000 in gold has been advanced by the Spanish Bank. The remaining $25,000 in gold and the same amount in currency has been divided between five other banks.

Don Carlos has been again interviewed, and speaking of the prospects he could hold out to the Spanish people, he said: I would like to promise Spain a great deal in the way of liberal and progressive government, but I am not sure of being able to fulfill any such promises. Things that seem easy now may prove to be difficult or impossible when I came to the throne, but the word of a king is sacred, and times are too uncertain. The circumstances under which I may arrive to power are too various and far beyond all human foresight for that word to be lightly given. I will not promise anything I may not be able to fulfill, however willing I may be to give when the time comes. I would like to give Spain a constitution, a responsible ministry, and many other things, but what is the use of promising. Cui Bono? Amadeus promised and could not fulfill, and being King and gentlihomme had to abdicate to avoid breaking his word. It was all that was left him to do. If I allowed my hands to be tied up by promises, I would be obliged to do the same. No, I intend to give Spain a liberal and free government. I shall bear in mind the end of government, freedom, prosperity and the happiness of the people, or as you Americans put it, "the greatest good for the greatest number." But I reserve to myself the consideration of the means to be adopted to obtain that end.

At Madrid, September 12. An official dispatch announced that General Pavia had gained a victory over the Carlists. Three thousand troops will leave for Cuba the present month, and five thousand in October.

The German and Austrian ministers were received by President Serrano on the 12th inst. with great ceremony, and presented their credentials simultaneously in accordance with instructions of their governments. Hatzfeld, the German minister, said that Emperor William, in recognizing the executive right of Spain, was moved to contribute toward the restoration of peace in that country, and hoped that President Serrano would succeed in restoring order by conservative measures. Serrano replied that his government would fulfil the expectations of Europe and act with energy to prevent the civilization from being again undermined. Speeches of similar tenor were exchanged between the President and the Austrian minister.

The Carlist General Sebalis is making great preparations for a fresh attack on Ray Cerda. He declares he will burn the town this time.

Germany.

It is reported that an order will be issued expelling from Prussia all foreign priests, monks and nuns.

The semi-official Provincial Correspondence in the article on the recent firing on German gun-boats by the Carlists, says that the Albatross having returned the Carlist's fire, the matter drops.

Cuba.

Captain General Concha publishes a decree in the official gazette ordering out at once for active service five per cent. of all the volunteers enrolled on the island of Cuba, to serve until the 1st of April, 1875. This will bring out about 3,500 men. Exemption cannot be purchased with money, those drafted being obliged to serve or provide substitutes. The Government of the Island has asked from the Banks a loan of $500,000 in gold and $100,000 in paper money, which is to be returned shortly.

The Captain General has commuted the death sentence of the rebel leaders Belencour, Jiminiz and Rojas.

The following official dispatches have been received from the Cinca Villas District: The Spanish column, after a pursuit of three days, overtook the band of Jiminiz near Siganaray. The latter turned to fight, with cries of "Al Machete." The Spanish troops, with counter cries, charged, and the Insurgents fled, after suffering considerable loss.

Lieutenant Ariza telegraphs from Vevuita as follows: Just arrived here. The enemy, numbering 800, have been completely defeated at Tassaybo, with a loss of 36 killed. Among their dead are two officers.

Calixto Garcia, the rebel chief, was not killed at Yara Yabo, as previously reported, but was taken prisoner, with three officers of his staff. All have been brought to Mangouillo, where they will be tried by Court Martial.

Canada.

Hon. Mr. Quimet has resigned as Minister, but will remain in charge of his department until his successor is qualified.

The statement in these dispatches that the next move of the Postoffice Department toward increasing the International Money Order System, would be to establish it with Canada, has resulted in the announcement from the Postmaster General of that country to our Government that Canada is anxiously awaiting the establishment of the International Money Order System, and making the inquiry as to when our Postoffice Department intends taking the initial steps in that direction.

In response to the inquiry it is learned at the Postoffice Department that the only hindrance to the immediate establishment of the International system with Canada is owing to the impossibility of providing clerks necessary to put the system into operation. Congress at its last session having declined to provide for them by way of appropriations for that purpose. Next winter this difficulty will probably be removed, and the system be put into operation.

Japan.

The Japan Gazette of Aug 21st contains an account of the murder of Mr. Haber, German Consul at Hakadad, by a native, who says he was actuated by a demon. He killed his victim with a sword, slashing him in a most horrible manner. One leg was cut entirely off. The German corvette Elizabeth left at once for Hakadad.

A dispatch from Shanghai says: The ambassador from Japan has arrived here. It is generally considered that a pacific solution can be effected of the difficulties with regard to Formosa. It is reported that the question will be submitted for arbitration to the President of the United States or King of Italy.

Arabia.

The Portugese Minister of the Interior has issued a notice that the Arabian ports of the Red Sea are infected with the plague.

Italy.

A letter from Rome says: "In going on with its work of liquidating the Church property, the Government Commission take action which shows they are determined to cut nearer and nearer the bone and leave the former well-fed, fat body little else than a grim skeleton. The establishment of the Propaganda was last week made to feel, for the first time, the pressure, and the first turn of the screw brought to the auction block the fine property of Mantalton, a large villa or palace, in an admirable situation above Frascati. A portion of this great house has been a place of resort for the students of the seminary during the hot months, and it will be a great sacrifice for them to give up a retreat where they they have for a long time enjoyed most agreeable recreation. All sorts of protests were put in, both by the Directors of the propaganda and by friends connected with foreign establishments in Rome to repress it. The price was 107,000 francs, and it was knocked down at 327,000. The propaganda will receive annually a sum equal to about 18,000 francs as a benefit from this investment in public funds."

Switzerland.

At Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 11, the International Law Association, which has been in session for the past week, closed its proceedings with a public meeting, at which over 3,000 persons were present. D. D. Field, of New York, made a speech, explaining the objects of the Association, which he said were to obviate the necessity of war. Henry Richard and Pere Hyacinthe, also addressed the meeting. The Association has held its sittings in the same rooms which were occupied by the Board of Arbitration on the Alabama Claims. Before it adjourned, Count Sclopis telegraphed his acceptance of the Presidency of the Association.

Brazil.

Suit has been begun by the Government in the United States District Court against ex-Minister James Watson Webb, to recover the amount due the Brazilian Government on a claim paid him for the United States in the matter of the alleged illegal condemnation of an American vessel.

Africa.

A rumor comes from the Gold Coast that the King of Ashantee will soon be deposed.

The Indians.

For the past few days horses to the number of 10 have mysteriously disappeared between North Platte, Neb., and Willow Island. Sheriff Struthers, while out in pursuit on the 12th, saw Indians running off stock one mile from Brady's Island. The Western Union Telegraph repairer, Baker, also states that six Sioux Indians crossed the Railroad going north, about 11 P. M., within a quarter of a mile of where he was at work. The section men at East Brady report some firing was distinctly heard around the curve at 3 P. M. A train ran over an unknown man in the vicinity where the firing was heard. On the train being stopped, the body was found cold, with a bullet hole in the back. The section men west of Brady also reported seeing 10 Indians and came into the station.

A French Decision.

The French are a peculiar people, and their peculiarity comes out in queer spots sometimes. A recent judicial decision is an instance of it. Who would suppose that a man hasn't a right to his own name? Yet a French court has decided that under certain circumstances he hasn't. It seems that a Dutchman named Moet "Moet & Co.," which some purchasers have confounded with the brand of Moet & Chandon, the well known wine dealers. The latter firm brought suit against Moet, who was ordered to discontinue using the title on his wines, and was also fined $7,000 damages. This appears to be a clear case of injunction. If a man may not use his own name in his business the case is certainly hard. Moet may have had a fraudulent purpose in his use of his name, but to prove such a fact would be extremely difficult. The point involved in this French decision is that a man may make a trademark of a name which he bears in common with others and thus shut all others of that name out of the line of business he pursues. It is too Frenchy altogether.

The Markets.

Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cotton is reported quiet; 16¼c for middling uplands. Flour is reported steady, with a moderate demand; receipts 11,000 bbls; sales 14,000 bbls; unchanged. Rye Flour is firm at $4 65. Wheat rules firm, with a moderate inquiry; receipts 231,000 bu; sales 85,000 bu; 1@2c more for No 2 Chicago; 118@1 15c for No 2 Milwaukee; 120@122c for No 1 spring; 119@120c for new winter red western. Rye is quiet. Corn is without decided change in price; receipts 54,000 bush; sales 91,000 bu; 97c for western mixed afloat. Barley is nominal. Oats dull and declining; receipts 2,000 bu; sales 27,000 bu; 62@64c for mixed western; 64@66c for white do. Pork is firm; $13 90 for new mess. Cut Meats are unchanged. Beef is nominal for western. Lard is steady; 14¼c for steam. Butter—27@38c for State and Pennsylvania. Cheese quiet. Whiskey—105c. Sugar firm. Eggs—22c for State and Pennsylvania. Petroleum—5c for crude and 12½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 15th.—Flour—The market has been a trifle more active, with but slight change in prices. We quote: Fine $4 50@4 60; extra $4 50@5 00, double extra and fancy $6 50@9 50; rye $4 75. Wheat—The market has been only moderately active, with a general advance in prices, spot Amber selling at 111c; seller October at 112½c; seller September, 111c. No. 2 Amber was not on the market. For Extra White Michigan 123c was paid. No. 1 White Michigan found buyers at 118c. No. 2 White Michigan and No. 1 White Wabash did not sell. No. 2 White Wabash was disposed of at 122c. No. 3 fairly active at 117c. No. 1 Red Wabash sold in considerable quantities at 114½c. No. 2 Red has been very active and prices were better at 111c for Wabash, 110c for D. & M., and Canal at 110½c. No. 3 Red Wabash sold in slight quantities at 103½@104c. No. 1 Amber Illinois was obtained at 121c, while 116c was paid for No. 2. Corn—The Corn market has not been very active, although prices have been much better, spot High mixed going at 81c, seller November 67c, and seller December 65c. Low-mixed Corn was firm at 80c. No Grade quiet at 56½c. Yellow Corn brought 81c. The market for Oats has been quite active and better prices have prevailed, with No. 1 going at 52c, No. 2 sold at 51c seller September and spot; seller October was obtained at 50½c. White Oats were bought at 52c. Michigan Oats sold at 51c spot and to arrive. Rejected Oats, 48c. Mill Feed has been very dull. We quote Bran at $17 50 per ton; shorts at $18 00; fine middlings $27 00. Corn meal a shade higher at $30 00. Chop feed at $31 00. Pork steady at $21 00 for light and $25 50 for heavy mess per barrel. Hams—sales at 16½c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 16c for prime in bbls and 16½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6@6½c for beef and 5¾@6c for mutton per lb. Butter—30c for fresh roll, 20@28c for fresh in kegs and 18@20c for common per lb. Potatoes—Nesshannocs 40@50c; Long Pink Eyes, 40@45c;